Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, N. C WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24. 1856. No. 88.

THE

North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, invariably in advance.
TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, invariably in advance.
All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

_ Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

THOS. BRAGG, of Northampton, Governor.
William Hill, of Wake, Secretary of State.
D. W. Courts, of Rockingham, Treasurer.
G. W. Brooks, of Person, Comptroller.
Pulaski Cowper, of Hertford, Private Secretary.
Oliver H. Perry, State Librarian.

LITERARY BOARD.

Gov. Thos. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
Alfred Jones, of Wake,
Wm. W. Holden, of Wake,
Matthew Shaw, of Beaufort.

SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

Calvin H. Wiley, of Guilford,

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.

Gov. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
Calvin Graves, of Caswell,
N. E. Canady, of Granville.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Wm. Dallas Haywood, Intendent of Police.

COMMISSIONERS.

Eastern Ward.—Eldridge Smith,
" A. Adams.
Middle Ward.—C. B. Root,
" R. H. Battle,
" G. W. Haywood.
Western Ward.—A. M. Gorman,
" H. D. Turner.
J. J. Christophers, City Clerk,
R. H. Battle, City Treasurer.
City Guard.—James M. Crawley,
" Jackson Overby.
City Constables.—E. E. Harris,
Wm. N. Andrews.
A. Adam, Weighmaster.
E. E. Harris, Clerk of the market.
B. F. Moore, City Attorney.

COURTS.

The *Supreme Court* of North-Carolina is held in this city semi-annually, on the second Monday in June, and the 30th day of December.
Judges.—Hon. Frederick Nash, Chief Justice,
R. M. Pearson, Associate Judge,
W. H. Battle, " "
Edmund B. Freeman, Clerk,
Oliver H. Perry, Assistant do.
Ham. C. Jones, Reporter,
J. J. Litchford, Sr., Marshall.

The *United States Circuit Court* for the District of North-Carolina is held semi-annually in this city, on the 1st Monday in June and the last Monday in November.
Judges.—Hon. J. M. Wayne, of Georgia,
Hon. Henry Potter, of Fayetteville,
District Attorney, Robert P. Dick,
Clerk, Wm. H. Haywood,
Marshall, Wesley Jones.

The *Superior Court* for this County, is held on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.
John C. Moore, Clerk.
Jos. B. Bachelor, Attorney General and Solicitor of the fourth Judicial District.

The *Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions* is held on the third Monday in February, May, August and November.
Jeff. Utley, Clerk.
Chairman of the County Court, William Boylan.
County Solicitor, K. P. Marriott.
Sheriff of Wake County, William H. High.
Coroner, Willis Scott.
Register, H. Hudson.

Bank of the State of North-Carolina, incorporated 1830. Charter expires in 1860. Capital $1,500,000, divided into 15,000 shares, of which the Literary Board holds 5,027 and the University 1,000.
Brincipal Bank at Raleigh.
George W. Mordecai, President,
Charles Dewey, Cashier,
J. H. Bryan, Jr., Teller and No ary Public.
W. E. Anderson, Discount Clerk and Notary Public,
Jordan Womble, Jr., Clerk.
This Bank has branches at Newbern, Tarboro', Fayetteville, Wilmingtan, Elizabeth City, Charlotte, Milton, Morganton and Windsor.

DIRECTORS.

On the part of the State: D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, *ex-officio*, L. O'B. Branch and W. R. Poole.
On the part of the Stockholders: Wm. Boylan, Wm. Peace, J. H. Bryan, J. B. G. Roulhac, Alfred Jones and B. F. Moore.
Offering and Renewal day—Tuesday.
Discount day—Wednesday.
Business hours from 10 till 3 o'clock.

Raleigh Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear.
William H. Jones, Cashier,
R. P. Finch, Teller and Notary Public.

DIRECTORS.

Geo. W. Haywood, T. H. Selby, Seth Jones, George Little, Dr. Thos. D. Hogg and C. W. D. Hutchings.
Offering day—Monday.
Discount day—Tuesday.

RAIL ROADS.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.
R. A. Hamilton, President,
W. W. Vass, Treasurer,
J. M. Pool, Assistant Treasurer,
C. B. Allen, Depot Agent.
Mail Train leaves 10 minutes after 7 A. M., arrives at 6½ P. M.

North-Carolina Railroad Company.
Chas. F. Fisher, President,
C. P. Mendenhall, Treasurer,
J. T. West, Freight and Ticket Agent.
Mail Train arrives at 5 o'clock, A. M., from the East; and departs 10m. after 5 o'clock, A. M.
Mail from the West arrives about the same time.

POST OFFICE.

William White, Sr., Post Master.
Office hours, on week days, from Sun-rise to 9 P. M.

State of parties in the House of Representatives.

The following list of the members of the present House of Representatives, with the political parties into which they are divided, will be found worthy of preservation:

Maine.
1. *John M. Wood, K. N.*, 4. *Samuel P. Benson*,
2. *John J. Perry, K. N.*, 5. *Israel Washburn*,
3. *Ebenezer Knowlton, K. N.*, 6. Thomas J. D. Fuller, D.

New Hampshire.
1. *James Pike, K. N.*, 2. *Mason W. Tappan, K. N.*,
3. *Aaron H. Cragin, K. N.*

Vermont.
1. *James Meacham*, 2. *Justin S. Morrill, K. N.*,
3. *Alvah Sabin.*

Massachusetts.
Robert B. Hall, K. N., 6. *Timothy Davis, K. N.*,
James Buffington, K. N., 7. *Nathaniel P. Banks, KN.*,
William S. Damrell, K.N., 8. *Chauncey L. Knapp, KN.*,
Linus B. Comins, K. N., 9. *Alexander De Witt, K.N.*,
Anson Burlingame, K.N., 10. *Calvin C. Chaffee, K. N.*,
11. *Mark Trafton, K. N.*

Rhode Island.
1. *Nathaniel B. Durfee, K. N.* 2. *Benj. B. Thurston, K. N.*,

Connecticut.
1. *Ezra Clarke, K. N.*, 3. *Sidney Dean, K. N.*,
2. *John Woodruff, K. N.*, 4. *William W. Welch, K. N.*

New York.
1. William W. Valk, K. N., 17. *Francis E. Spinner*,
2. *J. S. Stranahan, K. N.*, 18. *Thomas R. Horton*,
3. *Guy R. Pelton, K. N.*, 19. *Jonas A. Hughston*,
4. John Kelly, D., 20. *Orasmus B. Matteson, KN*
5. Thos. R. Whitney, K. N, 21. *Henry Bennett, K. N.*,
6. John Wheeler, K. N., 22. *Andrew Z. McCarty, KN.*,
7. *Thomas Childs, K. N.*, 23. *William A. Gilbert*,
8. *Abram Wakeman, K. N.*, 24. *Amos P. Granger*,
9. Bayard Clark, K. N., 25. *Edwin B. Morgan*,
10. *Ambrose S. Murray*, 26. *Andrew Oliver*,
11. *Rufus H. King, K. N.*, 27. *John M. Parker*,
12. *Killian Miller, K. N.*, 28. *William H. Kelsey*,
13. *Russel Sage, K. N.*, 29. *John Williams, D.*,
14. *Samuel Dickson*, 30. *Benjamin Pringle*,
15. *Edward Dodd, K. N.*, 31. *Thomas T. Flagler, K. N.*,
16. *George A. Simmons*, 32. Solomon G. Haven, K. N.,
33. *Francis S. Edwards, K. N.*

New Jersey.
Isaiah D. Clawson, K. N., 3. *James Bishop, K. N.*,
George R. Robbins, K. N., 4. George Vail, D.,
5. *Alex. C. M. Pennington, K. N.*

Pennsylvania.
1. Thomas B. Florence, D., 13. Asa Packer, D.,
2. *Job R. Tyson, K. N.*, 14. *Galusha A. Grow, K. N.*,
3. William Millward, K. N., 15. *John J. Pearce, K. N.*,
4. Jacob Broom, K. N., 16. *Lemuel Todd, K. N.*,
5. John Cadwalader, D., 17. *David F. Robison, K. N.*,
6. John Hickman, D., 18. *John R. Edie, K. N.*,
7. *S. C. Bradshaw, K. N.*, 19. *John Covode, K. N.*,
9. *A. E. Roberts, K. N.*, 21. *David Ritchie, K. N.*,
10. *John C. Kunkel, K. N.*, 22. *S. A. Purviance, K. N.*,
11. *...s H. Campbell, K.N.*, 23. *John Allison, K. N.*,
12. ...ry M. Fuller, K. N., 24. David Barclay, D.,
25. *John Dick, K. N.*

Delaware.
1. Elisha D. Cullen, K. N.

Maryland.
1. James A. Stewart, D., 4. H. W. Davis, K. N.,
2. J. B. Ricaud, K. N., 5. H. W. Hoffman, K. N.,
3. J. M. Harris, K. N., 6. *T. F. Bowie, D.

Virginia.
1. Thomas H. Bayly, D., 7. William Smith, D.,
2. John S. Millson, D., 8. Chas. J. Faulkner, D.,
3. John S Caskie, D., 9. John Letcher, D.,
4. William O. Goode, D., 10. Zedekiah Kidwell, D.,
5. Thomas S. Bocock, D., 11. John S. Carlile, K. N.,
6. Paulus Powell, D., 12. H. A. Edmundson, D.,
13. Fayette McMullen, D.

North Carolina.
1. Robert T. Paine, K. N., 5. Edwin G. Reade, K. N.,
2. Thomas Ruffin, D., 6. R. C. Puryear, K. N.,
3. Warren Winslow, D., 7. Burton Craige, D.,
4. L. O'B. Branch, D., 8. T. L. Clingman, D.

South Carolina.
1. John McQueen, D., 4. Preston S. Brooks, D.,
2. William Aiken, D., 5. James L. Orr, D.,
3. Lawrence M. Keitt, D., 6. Wm. W. Boyce, D.

Georgia.
1. James L. Seward, D., 5. John H. Lumpkin, D.,
2. M. J. Crawford, D., 6. Howell Cobb, D.,
3. Robert P. Trippe, K. N., 7. N. G. Foster, K. N.,
4. Hiram Warner, D., 8. Alex. H. Stephens, D.

Alabama.
1. Percy Walker, K. N., 4. William R. Smith, K. N.,
2. Eli S. Shorter, D., 5. George S. Houston, D.,
3. James F. Dowdell, D., 6. W. R. W. Cobb, D.,
7. Sampson W. Harris, D.

Mississippi.
1. Daniel B. Wright, D., 3. William Barksdale, D.,
2. Hendley S. Bennett, D., 4. William A. Lake, K. N.,
5. John A. Quitman, D.

Louisiana.
1. George Eustis, K. N., 3. Thomas G. Davidson, D.,
2. Miles Taylor, D., 4. John M. Sandige, D.

Ohio.
1. *Timothy C. Day*, 11. *V. B. Horton, K. N.*,
2. J. S. Harrison, K. N., 12. *Samuel Galloway, K. N.*,
3. *L. D. Campbell, K. N.*, 13. *John Sherman, K. N.*,
4. *Matthias H. Nichols*, 14. *Phileman Bliss*,
5. *Richard Mott*, 15. *Wm. R. Sapp, K. N.*,
6. *J. Reece Emrie, K. N.*, 16. *Edward Ball, K. N.*,
7. *Aaron Harlan, K. N.*, 17. *C. J. Albright, K. N.*,
8. *Benj. Stanton, K. N.*, 18. *Benj. F. Leiter, K. N.*,
9. *C. K. Watson, K. N.*, 19. *Edward Wade*,
10. Oscar F. Moore, K. N., 20. *Joshua R. Giddings*,
21. *John A. Bingham, K. N.*,

Kentucky.
1. Henry C. Burnett, D., 6. John M. Elliott, D.,
2. J. P. Campbell, K. N., 7. H. Marshall, K. N.,
3. W. L. Underwood, K. N., 8. A. K. Marshall, K. N.,
4. *Albert G. Talbott, D., 9. Leander M. Cox, K. N.,
5. Joshua H. Jewett, D., 10 Samuel F. Swope, K. N.

Tennessee.
1. *Albert G. Watkins, D., 6. George W. Jones, D.,
2. Wm. H. Sneed, K. N., 7. John V. Wright, D.,
3. Samuel A. Smith, D., 8. F. K. Zollicoffer, K. N.,
4. John H. Savage, D., 9. E. Etheridge, K. N.,
5. Charles Ready, K. N., 10. Thomas Rivers, K. N.

Indiana.
1. Smith Miller, D., 6. *Lucian Barbour, K. N.*,
2. Wm. H. English, D., 7. ‡H. D. Scott, K. N.,
3. ‡George G. Dunn, 8. *Daniel Mace, K. N.*,
4. *Wm. Cumback, K. N.*, 9. *Schuyler Colfax, K. N.*,
5. *D. P. Holloway, K. N.*, 10. *Samuel Brenton*,
11. *John U. Pettit.*

Illinois.
1. *Elihu B. Washburne*, 5. Wm. A. Richardson, D.,
2. *James H. Woodworth*, 6. Thomas L. Harris, D.,
3. *Jesse O. Norton, K. N.*, 7. James C. Allen, D.,
4. *James Knox, K. N.*, 8. Samuel S. Marshall, D.

Missouri.
1. Luther M. Kennett, K. N., 4. *Mordecai Oliver, D.,
2. §Gilchrist Porter, 5. John G. Miller,
3. James J. Lindley, K. N., 6. John S. Phelps, D.,
7. *Samuel Caruthers, D.

Arkansas.
1. Alfred B. Greenwood., 2. Albert Rust, D.

Michigan.
1. *Wm. A. Howard, K. N.*, 3. *D. S. Walbridge, K. N.*,
2. *Henry Waldron, K. N.*, 4. George W. Peck, D.

Florida.
1. Augustus E. Maxwell, D.

Texas.
1. Lemuel D. Evans, K. N., 2. P. H. Bell, D.

Iowa.
1. Augustus Hall, D., 2. *James Thorington, K. N.*

Wisconsin.
1. Daniel Wells, D., 2. *C. C. Washburne*,
3. *Chas. Billinghurst.*

California.
1. James W. Denver, D., 2. Philip T. Herbert, D.

* formerly whigs.
† voting for James L. Orr.
‡ whigs voting for Pennington.
§ whig voting for Fuller, of Pennsylvania.
Those in italics are "republicans,"
Those marked K. N. are know-nothings.

RECAPITULATION.

Know-nothings and republicans voting for Banks	110
Republican know-nothings voting against Banks	8
National know-nothings voting for Fuller	35
Democrats voting for Richardson and Orr	80

Mr. Miller, of Missouri, and Mr. Childs, of New York, absent since the beginning of the session; Mr. Trumbull's seat vacant. A number of times within the last four weeks the number recorded above as having voted for Mr. Banks could have elected him; and if to these are added the republican know-nothings who vote for Mr. Pennington, it would give to the side of the House supporting Mr. Banks a clear majority of the whole number, even with an unusual attendance.

This list has been prepared with great care, and is believed to be accurate. If any gentleman is erroneously classed it will give us pleasure to make the correction. *Wash. Union.*

Successor to E. L. Harding.

THE UNDERSIGNED, WHO HAS BEEN FOR MANY years Clerk for E. L. Harding, was, on the 1st day of January 1856, appointed Agent for the "Raleigh Branch," by the same manufacturers with whom Mr. H. was connected while in business in this city. The same style and class of Clothing that have given this house the reputation it now enjoys, will be kept, and the prices will be as uniform, and we hope as satisfactory in every particular.
WM. H. WILLIAMS.

To our Former Patrons.

BEFORE LEAVING THIS CITY FOR OUR NEW home, we take the pleasure of recommending Mr. William H. Williams to your favorable consideration. Mr. W. will have the same facilities for supplying your wants and demands, as have been enjoyed by the undersigned for the last eight years, and will no doubt do so as satisfactorily.

Mr. Williams is fully authorized to settle up our books and accounts. We now, for the last time, say to all indebted us, *that our business must be settled up.* Reasonable time will be allowed delinquents before asking them to settle with our attorneys.
E. L. HARDING.
Feb. 1, 1856. 21—

Bricks! Bricks!! Bricks!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING MADE PERMANENT arrangements for carrying on the BRICK-MAKING business on an extensive scale, are now prepared to contract for the delivery, during the ensuing season, of from *one to two million* of Bricks of the *best quality* and at such *prices* as will *defy all competition.*

Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and bricks delivered at either of the Depots if desired.
GEO. T. COOKE & CO.
Raleigh, March 7, 1855. 30—tf.
☞ Register copy.

AMERICAN PATENT DRYER.—WE HAVE just received a very large supply of the American Dryer, which is far preferable to Litharge and other dryers heretofore used, and much cheaper.
PESCUD & GATLING.

Opposite the Masonic Lodge.

MAY BE FOUND COFFEE, SUGAR, ADMANTINE and Tallow Candles, Nails of all sizes for common use, Crockery and tin ware, of all sizes and shapes, snuff and Tobacco and Cigars, Meal and Flour, Corn and Peas, and Shoes, and a small assortment of Dry Goods, and Candies, and many other things commonly found in a grocery; all of which will be sold Cheap for cash or Country Produce; for which the highest market prices will be paid.
W. W. WOODEL.
April 23, 1856. 45—.

Hurrah for Fillmore!

I OFFER FOR SALE, MY TRACT OF LAND in Madison county, Mississippi, containing 970 acres, 650 of which are cleared, and under good fence—the balance timbered land. The place is 9 miles from Jackson and 8 from Clinton. The improvements are all new, consisting of a frame Dwelling-house, with six rooms, and a gallery in front; an overseer's house with four rooms. Also Gin-house, Cotton-press, Negro Cabins, Stables, &c., &c. There are two fine cisterns and 3 never failing ponds.

The neighborhood one of the best in the State;—churches and schools convenient.

Address me at Clinton, Miss.
E. T. HENRY.
July 1, 1856. 66—3m.

ROR SPRING TRADEWE

L SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
*Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.
F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

One Price Jewelry Store.

MYERS & JANKE,
DEALERS IN
Fine Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles,
SILVER WARE, &c.
NO. 75½, MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.
Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.
October 4, 1855. 81—1y

R. DOBBIN,
Boot and Shoe Maker,

HAS REMOVED HIS SHOP TO THE HOUSE FORmerly occupied by Mrs. Hardie as a confectionary, on Fayetteville street, opposite the Market House, where he is now prepared to execute all orders in his line of business. He has on hand a stock of excellent leather, and will warrant all work done by him. He returns his thanks for past favors, and will endeavor to merit a continuance of them.
☞ Remember the old stand of Mrs. Hardie.
Raleigh, Jan. 7, 1856. 8—tf.

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.

Also Writs, Subpoenas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.
Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

NOTICE.—Was taken up and committed to Jail, in the County of Nash, on June 25th, 1854, a negro man, who says his name is TOM, and belongs to the heirs of Billy Fosters', deceased. Tom, from his appearance seems to be about twenty-five years of age, black complexion, and has more than an ordinary space between two of his under teeth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay prison charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.
A. R. BAINES, Sheriff.
Aug. 1—wtf.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.

Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 4—tf
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO sell 1000 acres of land, in Johnston County, near Leachburg. There will be a credit given of one, two, and three years, purchaser giving bond with good security.
A. J. LEACH.
Leachburg, April 28, 1856. 46—swtf.

Book Binding.

JOHN H. DeCARTERET & SON.
RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE STILL CARRYING ON THE BOOK BINDING business in all its branches at the old stand over "Turner's N. C. Bookstore."

Their increased facilities will enable them to execute the binding of Periodicals, Newspapers, Music, &c., with promptness and dispatch, at New York prices.

Books sent to them from any part of the State, with directions, will be bound in any style desired, boxed and sent back without delay. Address
JNO. H. DeCARTERET & SON, Raleigh, N. C.
April 25, 1856. 45—tf.

CHEWING TOBACCO.—THOSE WHO ARE fond of the *weed*, and have not chewed our Tobacco, are missing a great *treat*. It is generally believed we have the best in town. Call and try a quid at
PESCUD & GATLING'S.

SEGARS & TOBACCO—of the finest quality always on hand at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
Raleigh, N. C., April 13th, 1856. 41—

INSANE ASYLUM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT APARTments are now ready for the reception of 40 patients, in the Asylum.

Those who have charge of the insane, and desire to place them in the institution, will apply to the Physician and Superintendent, E. C. Fisher, at Raleigh, before bringing the patient to the institution.

The Board of Directors refer to the 6th chapter, 17th section (page 86) of Revised Code, for the legal requirements necessary to be complied with, in order to ensure admission of State (or indigent) patients.

For the admission of paying patients, reference is made to 20th section of same chapter, page 88, of Revised Code.

As all State patients are required to undergo examination as to their insanity, previous to admission, such examination will be held at Raleigh, where some of the members of the Board are to be found.

The Sheriffs of the several Counties will please notice the requirements of the 14th section of the 6th chapter, in relation to their duties as connected with the law.

It is expected that apartments for a large number of patients will be finished in the course of a few weeks, as the work upon them is now being prosecuted as rapidly as circumstances will admit. Notice of their readiness will be given through the public press.
CHAS. L. HINTON,
G. W. MORDECAI,
THOS. D. HOGG,
Ex. Committee of Board of Directors.
Raleigh, March 1, 1856. 30—tf.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—THE PROPerty of W. J. Ramsay, deceased. The lot is in good repair; the house is nearly new, with six good rooms, and out houses in good order; and what is very desirable, an excellent well of water. It is a very desirable residence for a family, being in a good neighborhood. The property must be sold. Those who wish to buy can have an opportunity of buying cheap. The house can be seen by applying to Mrs. Ramsay or to myself. Possession given to suit the convenience of the purchaser.
JOHN C. PALMER, Adm'r.
Raleigh, June 14, 1856. 59—swtf

NORTH-CAROLINA BONDS.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC & N. C. R. R. Co.,
NEWBERN, April 19, 1856.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE BONDS, ($500 & $1000,) can be obtained from Pulaski Cowper, Esq. who is the authorized agent of this Company for the sale of said Bonds in the City of Raleigh.
JOHN D. WHITFORD,
Prest. At. and N. C. R. R. Co.
April 29, 1856. 46—tf.

NOTICE.—I OFFER FOR SALE TWO VALUABLE plantations in the county of Jones. These plantations adjoin and contain from 3 to 4000 acres, of which 12 to 1500 are cleared; they lie two miles south of Trent river and 20 from Newbern; will be sold together or separate; terms made easy.

For further information address the subscriber at Pollocksville, N. C.
JOSEPH WHITTY.
August 19, 1856. 78—3m.

INSANE ASYLUM.—ORDERED BY THE BOARD of Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum that hereafter those persons who desire to visit this Institution must do so on Thursday of every week only. Visitors on any other day will not be able to gain admittance into the Institution unless provided with a written permission from one of the Commissioners or from the attending Physician. It is also directed by the Commissioners that all persons should abstain from walking or riding, either for pleasure or exercise, through the Asylum grounds or around the Asylum buildings, as such things are sources of annoyance and distraction to the patients of the Institution.
Raleigh, July 17, 1856. 68—swtf.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.

Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.

Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.

Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.

Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

SIDNEY A. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SMITHFIELD, N. C.,

Will attend regularly the Courts of Pleas & Quarter Sessions of Wake, Johnston, Cumberland and Harnett.
Smithfield, Feb. 20, 1856. 28—tf.

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.

B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

A. M. LEWIS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

MAY BE FOUND, WHEN NOT ABSENT ON PROFESSIONAL BUSINESS, at his office near his residence north of the Capitol, on Halifax Street.
Raleigh, July 11, 1855. 66—tf.

REVISED CODE, PRICE $4 00. POSTAGE when sent by mail 45 cents. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

Also, the Revised Code interleaved. A few copies only in this form remaining. $5 50.

W. L. P. keeps also constantly on hand Jones' Digest, Eaton's Forms, Iredell on Executors, and Law Books generally, particularly those required to be read for County and Superior Court License.
January 17, 1856. 17—

CARROLL HOUSE,
CHESTERVILLE, S. C.

THAT LARGE AND SPLENDID THREE STORY Building on the east side of Chester Depot, is now open for the accommodation of persons travelling by the Cars, or otherwise. The Proprietor is well aware, that nothing short of a well-kept house, will induce custom to this so recently gotten up; and although very solicitous of patronage, he refrains from those thousand and one promises which have been made, only to be broken by many of his "illustrious predecessors."

He confidently hopes, that he will be sustained, and upon trial give that satisfaction and accomodation to the wearied traveller, that will send him on his way rejoicing.
J. L. CARROLL.
Feb. 25, 1856. 29—tf.

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS.—I AM NOW manufacturing at my mills near Raleigh wrapping paper of various kinds and of superior quality, and am prepared to furnish the merchants of North Carolina and adjoining States with such as they may need, at cheaper rates than the same quality can be bought at the North. All orders promptly attended to. Address,
C. W. BENEDICT, Proprietor,
Raleigh, N. C.

RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR COTTON and linen rags. Large or small quantities taken.
C. W. B.
Raleigh, April 1, 1856. 38—6m.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF Person County, on Sunday the 6th instant, a runaway negro who says he is free, but cannot show any evidence of the fact, and that his name is William Mayo, and that he was raised about Greenville, Virginia. Said negro is about twenty-one years old, of a bright ginger-cake color, five feet eight inches high, with small feet and hands; had on, when taken up, white pants, bombazine coat, and a striped cotton vest, all badly worn. The owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
JOHN C. WILEY, *Jailor.*
Roxboro', Jan, 10, 1856. 20—tf.

LAMP OIL.—A GOOD SUPPLY JUST TO HAND and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS for sale two hundred and seventy-five acres of land, situated seven miles east from Smithfield, Johnston County, two miles from Neuse River and four from the Central Railroad. A portion of the land is cleared and fenced. It is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, oats, and the usual crops. The part uncleared is well timbered with oak and pine. The pines have never been boxed. It will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Those wishing to buy would do well to examine the Land.

Address the owner, Newton Grove, N. C.
E. A. BIZZELL.
April 25th, 1856. 44—sw6m.

WHITE LEAD AND OIL.—WE OFFER FOR sale, at low rates,
10,000 pounds White Lead of various brands,
500 gallons Linseed Oil,
200 " Spts. Turpentine,
100 " Copal and Japan Varnish,
100 " Cotton Seed Oil,
500 lbs. Venetian Red,
500 " Spanish Brown,
300 " Litharge,
200 " Pa . Black,
200 " Tera de Sceina,
200 " Umber,
500 " Yellow Ochre,
100 " Vandyke Brown,

And a large stock of all the usual kinds of paint used here. Our stock is replenished from week to week to supply the demand, and our prices compare favorably with those charged in Petersburg, Norfolk and Wilmington.
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.

Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Office,
RALEIGH, February 8, 1856.

AS THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD IS NOW completed to Charlotte, notice is hereby given that goods or produce brought down that Road, intended for transportation over the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, will be received by this Company at the North Carolina Railroad Depot in Raleigh (owned jointly by the two Companies) and will be transported thence without delay or extra charge, and goods designed for the western merchants and others along that Road, will likewise be delivered at the same point.

All dues for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods.

Every effort will be made by the officers and agents of the Company to give satisfaction in the transportation of goods and produce.

Owners and shippers of goods are requested to have them distinctly marked, so that their destination may be known.
R. A. HAMILTON, President.
23—tf.

$1,000 Reward.

ON THE 7TH OF JUNE, 1856, WAS STOLEN OUT of the foot of my Rockaway a carpet bag containing clothing, Jewelry, and valuable papers to the amount of 25 or 30 thousand dollars. I will give the above reward for the contents of said Carpet Bag, or $800 for the delivery of the papers therein contained.
W. H. NEWBY.
Washington, June 20, 1856. 62—sw3m.

FOR THE SICK.—RICE FLOUR, FARINA, CORN Starch, Tapioca Sago, Arrow Root, and Gelatine, in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

GOOD ADVICE ABOUT PIANOS!—MUSIC IN A HOUSE!!—A house without Music, is like a Nursery without Children, silent, gloomy, and desolate.—Music is the harmonic soul of life breathed or suggested everywhere in nature, and only absent from the lips and souls of those who are "fit for treason, stratagems and spoils." So, young ladies, insist at once upon your Papa buying a Piano from E. P. NASH, of Petersburg, although you may not be able to play more than a Polka, a Negro Melody, and Days of Absence, on it.

The above is good advice. You can always find about 40 select Pianos at the lowest prices, with all the various styles and patterns, at
E. P. NASH'S
Piano-Forte Warerooms, 33 Sycamore, corner of Bank street, Petersburg, Va.
Aug. 26, 1856. 80—swtf.

For Sale.

A QUANTITY OF FINE OLD Peach and Apple Brandy. Apply to
SETH JONES,
Pomona, Wake co., N. C.
August 30, 1856. 1148—w3t.

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND
Machinery of Every Description.

Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.

Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.

☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.
HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.

At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.
JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W. J. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tayloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.

All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage.
PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

STEAMER ASTORIA,
For Portsmouth and Beaufort.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

THE SPLENDID LOWPRESSURE STEAMER ASTORIA, M. M. GRAY, Master, having been thoroughly repaired and new Machinery put in her, will commence her regular trips for the season on SATURDAY, July 5th, and will run the following schedule:
Leave Washington on Saturday mornings at 6 o'clock, A. M., for Portsmouth and Beaufort.
Leave Beaufort on Monday mornings at 6 o'clock, A. M., for Portsmouth and Washington.
Leave Washington on Tuesday mornings at 6 o'clock, A. M., for Portsmouth and Beaufort.
Leave Beaufort on Wednesday mornings at 6 o'clock, A.M., for Portsmouth and Newbern.
Leave Newbern on Thursday mornings at 6 o'clock, A. M., for Portsmouth and Beaufort.
Leave Beaufort on Friday mornings at 6 o'clock, A. M., for Portsmouth and Washington.

Fare from Washington to Portsmouth,		$ 2 50
Fare " "	Beaufort,	4 00
Fare from Newbern "	Portsmouth,	2 50
Fare " "	Beaufort,	4 00

MEALS EXTRA.

Passengers will be landed at Portsmouth or Beaufort without extra charge.

Persons wishing to go to Portsmouth or Beaufort, via Washington, can take the Stage on the plankroad leading from Wilson, (a station on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad,) to Greenville, and thence by Steamboat to Washington. There will be two daily lines of Stages and also two boats on the River.
B. F. HANKS.
Washington, N. C., June 12, 1856. 62—swtO1.

IRVINGS' WASHINGTON, VOL. III, READY for delivery to subscribers, at POMEROY'S.
June 26, 1856. 63—sw.

PERFUMERY AND SOAPS.—PESCUD & GATLING'S Drug Store is the place to get the most fragrant Perfumery and Emolient Soaps of every variety for a little money.

INSANE ASYLUM OF N. C.—THE BOARD OF Directors, not being provided with the necessary funds for the support of the Institution, have found it necessary to adopt the following resolution, and ordered the Superintendant to have the same published:

Resolved, That hereafter all officers bringing County patients to this Institution must be furnished with three months pay in advance, for board, &c., at the rate of three dollars per week.
Raleigh, June 30, 1856. 65—sw3m.
☞ Register, Wilmington Commercial, Edenton American, Fayetteville Carolinian, Asheville Spectator, Salisbury Banner, copy and send accounts to E. C. Fisher, Super't.

ORANGE HOTEL.—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING purchased the above Hotel of R. Nichols, Esq., are now repairing and refurnishing, and will speedily have it completed in such a manner as to give satisfaction to all, even the most fastidious. They intend it for a first class House. Its situation being on King street, which is the principal thoroughfare to and from the Deport of the N. C. Railroad, and by far the handsomest street in the town, offers inducements to the visitors and sojourner which cannot be found elsewhere in the place. Our rooms, table and stables will accommodate both man and horse, with the most comfortable home.

We shall keep no bar.

Families and persons wishing to spend the Summer in this delightful country, will find rooms especially adapted to their convenience.

We hope to receive what we are determined to merit, a liberal share of patronage.
H. C. STROUD & CO.
Hillsboro', N. C., June 20, 1856. 61—swtf.

Turnip Seed.

EARLY FLAT DUTCH, RED TOP, LARGE GLOBE, English Norfolk, and Ruta Baga, just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.
Raleigh, July 28, 1856. 72—

KEMP P. BATTLE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend the Courts of Wake and Franklin, and the Terms of the Supreme and Federal Courts.
July 1, 1856. 66—tf.
☞ Register copy.

SPLENDID CIGARS.—50,000 CIGARS OF VARIOUS brands in store, and for sale very low at wholesale and retail.

If you want a good cigar at a small price be sure to give us a call.
PESCUD & GATLING.

NOTICE.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER, desirous of moving to Arkansas now offers his two separate tracts of land for sale, viz: the home tract, containing two hundred and fifty acres, it being in the County of Granville on the waters of Ledge of Rock Creek, adjoining the lands of J. J. Clark, Solomon Perry and others, four miles north of Fish Dam Bridge, directly on the road leading from Oxford to Chapel Hill, with a good dwelling house and all necessary outhouses. It is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and tobacco, with firstrate water in the yard, and a never failing well in the horse lot.

The other tract containing two hundred and thirty-four acres on the waters of Cedar Creek, near Neuse River, and adjoining the lands of Aaron Shearon and others. This land is well timbered, with about one hundred acres cleared. It is a firstrate tract of land well adapted to the growth of tobacco, corn and wheat. Any person or persons wishing to buy, would do well to come and look for themselves.
THOMAS R. MOORE.
July 11, 1856. 67—swtO1.

MANTEO MILLS.

THIS VALUABLE PROPERTY, SITUATED ON Neuse River, in the county of Wake, will be offered for sale, POSITIVELY, at the Court House in Raleigh, on Thursday, the 16th October next.

The property contains all necessary buildings and fixtures for Paper, Grist, and Saw Mill, and has unbounded command of water.

A more particular description is deemed unnecessary, as persons desiring to purchase will of course wish to see the property, which will be shown by a person residing on the premises.

Terms, which will be liberal, made known on day of sale. Undoubted title will be made to the purchasers.
GEO. W. MORDECAI,
For self and others.
Raleigh, July 24, 1856. 71—swtd.

Civil Practice of North-Carolina.

IN 1 VOL. 8 VO., pp. 400. PRICE REDUCED to $3, with Wiley's and Eaton's Forms, Cantwell's Justice and this vol, showing the actual practice in the County Courts. The mere citizen, the functionary, or the lawyer have easy access to business forms and ceremonies. Postage 31 cents. For sale by H. D. TURNER, Raleigh, as principal depot.

Papers inserting the above two or more times entitled to a copy on application.
Raleigh, August 20, 1856. 78—5t.

SUPERIOR SALAD OIL—IN PINT AND quart Bottles just to hand and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY OF Rushtons' and Simes' in store.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

POT ASH.—1000 POUNDS POT ASH FOR SALE low by
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

SPRING CLOTHING.

WE HAVE NOW OPENED OUR ENTIRE SPRING stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS. Our assortment is large, embracing every variety of style, that all who call may be supplied on the most favorable terms.

In making up our goods, the most improved fashions, neatness of manufacture, durability, &c., have been observed, that none need fear getting any but the best clothes from our establishment. Call and examine.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.,
(Successor to E. L. Harding,)
Fayetteville, St.

IN THE NEW ARRANGEMENT, THE *CASH* AND *six months* system will be strictly adhered to; this will enable us to sell the better bargains, and all who make bills will be required to pay the 1st of July and 1st of January.
W. H. W.
April 16, 1856. 43—

A. M. McPHEETERS, H. CUISELIN. J. W. HARRIS

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wills' Warehouse.
NORFOLK, VA.

REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 78—

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Wil. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

THOMAS WHITE, P. R. DAVIS, W. H. HARDEE

WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE,
General Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Guano,
PETERSBURG, VA.
Sept. 20, 1855. 87—

SCHLOSS & BROTHER TAKE PLEASURE in announcing to the citizens of Raleigh, vicinity, and the public in general, that they have changed their firm by taking in as a Partner Mr. M. GRAUSMAN, who will hereafter attend on the CLOTHING and GENTS' FURNISHING STORE, in all its branches. All orders will receive strict attention. Any garment sent for will be finished and forwarded to its destination within eight days.

All sizes of Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., constantly kept up by our own original merchant tailoring establishment of Joseph Schloss & Brother, corner of Light and Mercer sts., Baltimore, Md.

We have now on hand and are constantly receiving an extensive assortment of Ready made clothing for the spring and summer,—also Hats, Boots & Shoes, and every thing in the line of gentlemen's wear, which we are selling *very cheap*, as we can afford to do, because we manufacture our own clothing and shoes. Give us a call and be convinced.
SCHLOSS, BROTHER & Co.
Raleigh, May 3, 1856. 48—tf.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

T. J. HAVENS HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH him Mr. M. M. MALLON, principal operator for many years of the celebrated Whitehurst premium Gallery, Baltimore, Md., and latterly of Wilmington, N. C., for the purpose of carrying on the Daguerrean and Photographic business in all its various branches, under the firm of HAVENS & MALLON; they are happy to announce to the citizens of Raleigh that they have completed arrangements with a gentleman in Philadelphia, one of the best artists in the Union, to color Photographs either in water or oil colors.

Daguerreotypes of Children taken by a new process in from 3 to 5 seconds.
T. J. HAVENS,
M. M. MALLON.
Raleigh, April 3, 1856. 40—tf.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OBTAINED ADMINISTRATION of the estate of the late Joseph B. G. Roulhac at February term, 1856, of Wake County Court, and requests all persons indebted to the said intestate to make immediate settlement and payment, and requires all those having claims against the estate to present them within the time limited by law. In the absence of the subscriber Mr. Albert Simmons is authorized to make settlements. He will be found at the store lately occupied by the dec'd, where the books will be kept. The subscriber will also rent, until the 10th of November next, the front room over the store occupied by Dr. E. B. Haywood, as an Apothecary Shop, and the two rooms in the office on the north-east corner of Mrs. Roulhac's lot.
THOMAS RUFFIN, Adm'r.
Feb. 22, 1856. 27—tf.

FOR BUSINESS MEN.—SUITS OF CASSIMERE and Marseilles, just received.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.
April 16, 1856. 43—

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW PREPARED TO furnish all kinds of machinery in his line, of the very latest and most improved styles to wit; Mill gearing; solid master and skeleton spur wheels and trundles; circular saw mills, complete; thrashing machines from two to eight horse power, also Garlington's late improved patent thrasher; shingle machines; smut machines, warranted equal to any now in use; all kinds of turning plows, subsoil, Thompson's late improved iron plows; all kinds of Tobacco Presses; repairing brass taps; mill screws. Gumming and straightening Circular Saws, &c. He thinks his two horse power machine is superior to anything that has been offered to the public. With fifteen years practical experience, he flatters himself that he is competent to finish his work in the very best workman-like style, and all he asks is a trial to satisfy his customers. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. He will draw drafts or give any instruction that may be needed in putting up any of his machinery.

His address, Milton, N. C.; his foundry and shops, four miles South of that place.

N. B. The price of his smut machine is $75, at the shop; his two horse thrashing maching is worth $135; all other work as low as can be afforded.
J. J. YARBROUGH.
June 5th, 1856. 58—sw6m.

PORTRAITS! PORTRAITS!!

THE SUBSCRIBER CONTINUES TO PAINT PORTRAITS at his Gallery in Raleigh, both from life and daguerreotype pictures, and in either case pledges himself to give satisfactory likenesses upon very moderate terms.

If you have a daguerreotype likeness of a dead friend whom you loved and would like to obtain a life-size portrait from the same, send the picture to Raleigh (by mail or otherwise) and you shall be accommodated. The subscriber has, in connection with his Portrait Gallery, a
Daguerrean Gallery
also, where, with an excellent light, "quick working" cameras, &c., he flatters himself he can produce as *fine a daguerreotype portrait as can be desired.*

Gallery on Fayetteville street, over the store of Samuel Young, Esq.

Visitors respectfully invited and patronage solicited.
O. P. COPELAND.

P. S—The subscriber will visit the country when desired to do so for the purpose of painting family portraits.
Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 59—swtf

Charleston Medical Journal and Review.

C. HAPPOLDT, M. D., EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

THIS JOURNAL IS ISSUED ON THE FIRST OF every alternate month. Each number comprises one hundred and forty-four octavo pages, and contains a *Steel Engraved Portrait* of a distinguished Medical man.

The volume begins with the January, and is completed with the November issue. It will thus contain six Portraits, and eight hundred and sixty-four pages of reading matter.

TERMS:

$4,00 per annum, *in advance*, which entitles the subscriber to receive his numbers FREE OF POSTAGE. $5,00 if payment is delayed until the end of the year. Subscription to begin with the January or July numbers.

Specimen numbers sent on application.

Persons wishing to subscribe should address us by letter, enclosing $4, which will be at our risk if the letter is registered.
C. HAPPOLDT, M. D.,
Charleston, S. C.
July 3, 1856. 65—sw2t.

GLENN'S VERBENA AND MUSK WATERS. The most popular and refreshing Toilet articles for warm weather. Also Bay Rum, Cologne Extracts, Hair washes, Soaps, Pomatums Brushes, Combs, &c., &c., in great variety at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY HAVING made arrangements with the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company, and re-established their office in Raleigh, N. C., are now prepared to transport Freight, Specie, Bank-notes, and parcels of every description, to and from all the principal Cities North, South and West of Raleigh, *at the most reasonable rates.*

Also the following stations on the line of the Raleigh & Gaston railroad: to Franklinton, Henderson, Warrenton, Gaston & Weldon.

The Express will run with the speed and regularity of the mails, and in charge of special messengers.
WM. WHITE, Jr. *Agent.*
Office at the old stand, near the Yarborough House.
Sept. 2, 1856. 89—tf.

READ AND CIRCULATE!

Extracts from a speech of HON. JAMES C. JONES, of Tennessee, *delivered in the Senate of the United States, August 9, 1856.*

No man living feels more deeply, more acutely, more painfully, than I do the separation from friends who have stood by me in the hour of darkness, when the shafts of calumny were hurled from a thousand sources—who, when all the batteries of democracy, with their envenomed darts, were hurled at me, were ready to throw themselves into the breach to protect me. Would that I could sacrifice myself to save them! but I cannot do violence to my own conscience by concurring in the doctrines that they preach to the American people. I would go to any length of personal sacrifice. I would give up everything but my convictions of honor and public duty to concur with them, if I could. I can never concur with them in this crisis; it is impossible that I can. I wish to God that I could! I know my own comfort, my own political safety, if I sought it—everything of ease requires it. But, Mr. President, I have spent anxious hours, and, if one so unworthy as myself may be permitted to say so, prayerful hours, in trying to come to the point of concurrence with those old friends whom I love and mean to love and honor; but I have not been able to do it.

I am willing to believe they are honest; I know most of them are. All I ask is—and I do expect the poor boon to be accorded to me—that I may receive the same charity which I extend to others; but I do not even hope for that. I have made up my mind calmly—I have made up my mind deliberately with my convictions of duty. I would rather maintain my own self-respect by a faithful discharge of duty in the retirement of private life, than stand in power and place. I am separating myself from most of my friends, or rather, they have separated from me. I do not know but one public man in the State of my old associates who concurs with me. I know I am separating from those who have cherished me—who have loved me—who have delighted to honor me, and I have delighted to return all their kindness. I have served them honestly and faithfully, and with all the ability I possessed; I could no more. I say to democratic senators, and to democrats everywhere, you owe me nothing—nothing—nothing; I ask nothing in return; I expect nothing, and want nothing. I am an old-line whig; and, in voting with you, it is not because I love democracy, but because I hate black republicanism. I love my country; and I believe the safety of the country depends on the success of the democratic party at this time. I have made up my mind, I say, to this course. I know that it may be the end of my political existence. Be it so; the world will never be the loser; and all that I ask is, the poor privilege of gathering around me as I fall my old mantle of the Clay whig party, and die in peace; and when they come to write an inscription on my tomb, let them say, "He lived true to his principles, and died defending them."

But, Mr. President, I have said that I intended no injustice to Mr. Fillmore. I believe he would make a safe and conservative President, and I should consider the country safe in his hands. If I believed that Mr. Fillmore could be elected—if I believed that he was a stronger man than Mr. Buchanan, with all my conviction of the injustice he has heaped upon us, I should not hesitate to vote for him; but has he any chance of success?

I submit it to the calm deliberation of the Senate, has Mr. Fillmore any chance of election? What prospect has he? The most sanguine friends of his with whom I have talked claim the following States: New York, Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri. Suppose he should receive all of them, what would they amount to? Eighty-nine electoral votes—sixty minus of an election. But is there a sane man in the world who believes that Mr. Fillmore can get all of those States? I am taking the most favorable view that can be presented. In my judgment, I say honestly, there is not a certainty of his getting any one of them.—Not a single one of the States which I have enumerated is sure for Mr. Fillmore. He may carry some of them; he may carry all of them; but if he should carry all of them, that does not make his election. If the signs of the times are to be credited, he stands a poor chance of carrying any of them. If he cannot be elected by the people, what will be the result then? Will he fare any better in the House of Representatives? Remember that the present House of Representatives has to make the election. How many States has Mr. Fillmore in the present Congress? Just three, and no more: Delaware, Maryland and Kentucky. These are the only States Mr. Fillmore has in the present House of Representatives; and they are to choose a President, if the election goes before them. Now, in the name of justice and common sense, does anybody suppose that these three States will be able to attract to them States enough to make an election? No man can think that. Then, I argue that Mr. Fillmore has no reasonable chance of success.

Hence, the question is, whether Mr. Fremont or Mr. Buchanan shall be elected? That is the issue; and I have conversed with my friends in regard to it. Some of my interviews are very pleasant, and some painful; for whatever my faults may be—and Heaven knows they are numerous—I believe nobody ever charged me with a want of devotion to my friends. They meet me, and ask the question, "Is it possible that you are going to vote for Buchanan and Breckinridge?" I have said to them, it is possible. They ask me, How is it? Can it be possible that I, who, from my earliest political existence, have been making war upon democracy, can vote the democratic ticket? I have ever opposed the democratic party. I would not withdraw a single blow I ever gave them; and if the old issues are ever revived, and I am living, I shall be found maintaining them. My friends say to me, "How is it possible you are going to vote for Buchanan?"—Now, Mr. President, will my friends permit me to ask one question, or, in Yankee phrase, to answer them by asking another? Inasmuch as I am in the minority, they ought to answer the question at once. Tell me how you reconcile yourselves to vote for Andrew Jackson Donelso? When you answer that, I will answer yours. You are taking to your confidence a man born, reared, and educated in the democratic faith; raised at the feet of the political Gamaliel; taught to despise and condemn Henry Clay, and every whig in the nation. You find no difficulty whatever; but with perfect complacency, with perfect self-satisfaction, you can vote for Andrew Jackson Donelson; and when I talk about voting for Buchanan and Breckinridge, you say, "In the name of Heaven, how can you do it?" I do it as a choice of evils. I do it, as I said before, not because I love them, but because I believe the interest and honor of the country now demand their election; and you, who are swallowing Andrew Jackson Donelson, cannot say one word to any man. You are taking the medicine in broken doses; but I would rather take a full dose at once. I prefer, if I have to take the medicine, to take it all at once.—That is the difference. If I were talking to my friends in Tennessee, I would ask them how they took a great many men whom they took there last year? Why, sir, many of them were conceived in democratic sin, and brought forth in political iniquity, and yet they could swallow them; and now they say to me, "In the name of Heaven how can you vote for Buchanan?" I confess it is difficult, and I do not disguise it. My old political friends, by abandoning the whig party, have forced the necessity on me of choosing between evils. As a free man I make the choice, and take all the responsibility that attaches to it.

But, then, they say Mr. Buchanan has antecedents which will not do. I expect he has; but where will you show me a man who has been twenty, or thirty, or forty years in the public councils of the country, or in politics, whose antecedents you can trust? You say Mr. Buchanan's antecedents will not do.—I do not like some of them. I am against a great many of them; and if you get on the old track, and give me such a man as Henry Clay, I will oppose him again. But if you go into Mr. Buchanan's antecedents, how would you like to have Mr. Fillmore's examined? He has not been quite as long—not so many years—in politics; but both of them have enough sins to damn them altogether, if antecedents alone are to be relied on.

Then, that is not a safe rule to swear by. You must take the men by what they are now, what they profess now, and the amount of confidence you repose in them. There are one or two things about Mr. Buchanan which they say are rather hard to swallow. They say Mr. Buchanan once declared that if there was a drop of democratic blood in his veins he would let it out. Now, that is a beautiful argument to make to me! I have been trying all my lifetime to let the last drop of democratic blood out of the body politic, and it is no objection with me to Mr. Buchanan that he said if he had any democratic blood in his veins he would let it out. It is rather a recommendation to me, because it proves to my mind that he was once right. You had better make that argument to somebody else; make it to democrats, to whom I have made it several times; and I have asked some democrats, How can you vote for him, as he is not democratic? [Laughter.] But you say if he was not democratic, he was a federalist.

Then I am obliged to take him either as a federalist or a democrat. If I were forced to the issue between the two, I should be in a close place. I have to such objection to federalism as some. I am not a federalist myself; I do not believe in their doctrines; I think they were extreme in some things, but I do say, and am ready to say here and everywhere, that I believe the old federal party was as honest a party as ever lived. I believe that Washington himself was called a federalist, and I know that Hamilton was; and I should not be ashamed to be classed with such men. Hamilton was a federalist; he at least was honest, and the government of the United States have paid a deserved compliment to Alexander Hamilton, to his patriotism, and virtues, and acknowledged ability, by publishing his works and distributing them in the country.

This is no objection to Mr. Buchanan. I do not care whether he was a federalist or not. But then you say—and this is the point to which I wish to direct the attention of the Senate—Mr. Buchanan ought not to be voted for by me, as I profess to have been a friend of Mr. Clay during his lifetime, and to cherish his memory now that he is dead. Why not? They say that Buchanan, if not the author, was the propagator of the vile calumny, in 1824, of bargain and intrigue.

Mr. President, pending the question as to who should be the candidate of the Democratic party, I expressed my opinions freely, and said to some gentlemen now in my presence, that I had understood (I had not investigated it) Mr. Buchanan had failed to do Mr. Clay justice, and, unless that question was cleared up, I would never vote for Mr. James Buchanan, though he might be nominated by a thousand conventions. I repeat to-day that if I believed Mr. Buchanan had originated, or even circulated or given countenance to that old vile calumny, I would not vote for him. It was on that account, not having investigated it, that I said to the friends of Mr. Buchanan, "If you nominate him I do not think I can vote for him. I will certainly not vote for him unless I can be satisfied on that question." It was on that ground, in part, that I preferred the Senator from Illinois. I am glad he is not in his seat.—I preferred that he should be nominated. Why, sir, did I prefer him? Because I had seen him here standing up, day and night, vindicating the rights of my constituents. I had seen him standing here, as Leonidas at Thermopylæ, to vindicate and maintain the interests and honor of the people of the South. I had seen the arrows in showers hurled at him, and I had seen him bare his proud bosom to the storm in vindication of our rights. I now predict that the time will come when passion and prejudice shall sleep, when the South will do honor to Stephen A. Douglas. [Applause in the galleries.] I predict the time will come when a returning sense of justice will rally around his standard, or, if not around his standard, at least around his name and memory, to say, "There was a man who dared to die for others." Who has received so much of slander, and calumny, and detraction as Stephen A. Douglas? And for what? In the name of all that is grateful on the part of the South, I conjure them—hate him, despise him as you may for other things—do him justice for the noble, manly, gallant, fearless, undying devotion which he has manifested in defence of the rights and honor of the South. I preferred him on that account.

But, sir, to return to Mr. Buchanan and this charge of bargain and corruption. I repeat, I have examined this question faithfully, thoroughly, and honestly, and I say here that I will make the record so plain, in my judgment, that no fair man will ever controvert it. I repeat, that if I believed he was guilty of any participation in that calumny, I would never, never support him. I have seen it said in some newspaper that the very bones of the Sage of Ashland would move in their dull, cold resting-place at the idea of whigs like me voting for Mr. Buchanan. Well, sir, if all that ever was said by Andrew Jackson Donelson was contrasted with what Mr. Buchanan said against Mr. Clay, and if the bones would move at the name of Buchanan, the spirit itself would burst its cerements and rise in judgment against those who are ready to elevate to power and place Andrew Jackson Donelson. I have the records here about that bargain, intrigue, and corruption charge.

Mr. Clay voted for Mr. Adams in 1824 for the Presidency, and, thereupon, Mr. George Kremer published a communication in some Pennsylvania newspaper saying that there had been a corrupt bargain between Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams. Mr. Clay was then a member of the House of Representatives. With his wonted boldness, gallantry, and integrity, he at once demanded an investigation, and a committee was appointed. Mr. Kremer was summoned to present his proofs; and Mr. Kremer retired to his dark chamber of calumny, like Judas Iscariot, and never attempted to make good his charge.

But afterwards it was renewed by Gen. Jackson, or an intimation made, that the bargain had been proposed to him by a distinguished member of Congress, and it was said that Mr. Buchanan was that member of Congress. As soon as the charge was made, Mr. Buchanan published a letter in reply to Gen. Jackson, in which he says: "It is not so; I never approached you to make any corrupt bargain. I never was authorized by Mr. Clay or his friends to approach you." There was the result of that publication.

I hold in my hand a book, and it is a very important book, written in 1831, a few years after these things transpired. And by whom was it written? By one of the most gifted and talented men of this nation—George D. Prentice, of the Louisville Journal. Mr. Prentice was the confidential friend of Mr. Clay, and his biographer. When the facts were fresh before the country—when they were fresh in the public mind—what did Mr. Prentice say in his biography?—a thing that is to live after Mr. Clay, and Mr. Prentice, and all, all of us, are consigned to the final resting-place of our fathers, as the solemn record—the history of the life and character of the most illustrious statesman that ever lived. What does he say? Let us read. Mr. Prentice says:

"Not satisfied with private hints and declarations, Mr. Clay's distinguished accuser [Gen. Jackson] finally stated, in a public letter, that overtures of a bargain had been made to him, during the pendency of the Presidential election in the House of Representatives, by the friends of Mr. Clay. With his usual promptitude of character, Mr. Clay demanded through whom those overtures had been made. In reply, Gen. Jackson gave up the name of Mr. James Buchanan, one of his own personal and political friends. Mr. Buchanan, however, was an honorable man, and hesitated not to say, publicly, that he had never made to Gen. Jackson the overtures in question, or any that bore the least resemblance to them."

Now, if you were trying Mr. Buchanan before an impartial tribunal, I ask you, would you not hold that to be testimony—at least *prima facie*? Here is Mr. Prentice, an eminent man, a man of superior talents, the warm personal and political friend of Mr. Clay, his biographer, who, a few years after the transaction, says Mr. Buchanan, like an honorable man as he was, came out promptly and denied the whole thing. Yet you tell me I ought not to vote for Mr. Buchanan because of the charge of bargain.

I am not done, sir, with this charge. Allow me to read you a letter, dated Lancaster, Aug. 27, 1827, only two years after this charge:

"MY DEAR SIR: Yours of the 9th inst. came to hand last night. The one by Mr. A. I received a few days since by private hand, from the county of Harlan. With your letter of the 9th, Mr. Buchanan's response to the hero was received. This answer is well put together. As they say in Connecticut, "there is a great deal of good reading" in Buck's reply. It is modest and genteel, yet strong and conclusive. I am truly delighted with the manner in which B. has acquitted himself. I really feared and believed he was placed in such a dilemma by the General that he could not extricate himself with any sort of credit. But he has come forth victoriously. I am greatly gratified with the result, and must believe it will have a happy effect upon the Presidential election. It is impossible it should turn out otherwise. Virginia, after this, will not—cannot support the General. I never had the least hope of Virginia until now.

I presume Buck's reply supersedes the necessity of any reference to the conversation in my room. I am glad of it."

Who do you suppose wrote that letter? Robert P. Letcher, the warm personal and political friend of Mr. Clay; a man who enjoyed his confidence to an extent equal to any man in the Union. When the facts were all fresh before him Mr. Letcher wrote that letter, in which he says Mr. Buchanan has come out, and is fully acquitted. Now, I ask you—I ask any honest man to tell me how you can resist the testimony of two such devoted personal intimate friends of Mr. Clay as Mr. Prentice and Mr. Letcher, given at the time these things were being investigated? Is that not enough to satisfy the *gourmand* appetite of calumny? But I do not rest it there. I have more than that. I want to show what Mr. Clay says; and if you will not believe him now, you would not believe him though he should rise from the dead. What does he, the only man who had a personal interest in the matter, say? Here is a letter addressed to Mr. Francis Brooke:

"WASHINGTON, Aug. 14, 1827.

MY DEAR SIR: I received your obliging favor from Waynesborough. I should be very glad if I could participate with you and Mr. Southard in the pleasure and benefit of the springs. My health is, however, not bad.

I hope you are not mistaken in the good effect of my Lexington speech. Mr. Buchanan has presented his communication to the public; and, although he evidently labors throughout the whole of it to spare and cover Gen. Jackson, he fails in every essential particular to sustain the General. *Indeed, I could not desire a stronger statement from Mr. Buchanan.* The tables are completely turned upon the General. Instead of any intrigues on my part and that of my friends, they were altogether on the side of Gen. Jackson and his friends. But I will leave the statement to your own reflections. I directed a copy to be enclosed yesterday to Mr. Southard. It must confirm any good impression produced by my speech.

"Tell Mr. Southard that his children are much better, and that he need not entertain any fear about them.

With my best wishes that you may both realize much benefit from the mineral waters."

There is a letter of Mr. Clay, in which he says he could not desire a fuller response from Mr. Buchanan than he had received. If Mr. Clay was himself satisfied—if his friends at the time were satisfied—I ask any man to tell me who shall complain now, when twenty-five or thirty years have passed by? Two years after the occurrence, and after Mr. Buchanan had spoken out publicly, Mr. Clay proclaims to his friends that it was all that he could desire or expect from him.

Mr. President, I submit whether there can be any fairness in pursuing Mr. Buchanan with that charge? I have produced this testimony, not for the purpose of vindicating Mr. Buchanan—I care nothing about that—but for the purpose of vindicating myself for the vote which I shall give in November next. Unless my mind changes between this and that time, I shall assuredly vote for him, unless I shall believe that Mr. Fillmore, or somebody else, stands a better chance to defeat the black Republican party than he does. I mean to give this evidence as a vindication of my vote.

My friend from Kentucky said in his speech—I do not suppose that he intended it for me particularly, as there are several of us in the same category:

"Besides, let me tell them that a man who is turned down to the foot hardly ever gets to the head again. When the estate comes to be divided under the statute of distribution, as I understand, these men not being of the household will come in as foreigners, aliens, or bastards, in the family. They will be treated as having worked for a time for wages, and when the estate comes to be distributed, they will not have a distributive share. They will have to wait for the second table all the time they work, too. This is a bad fix for any man to get into."

I know my friend did not mean to insinuate that those who were going for Mr. Buchanan, or might do so, were doing it with the hope of reward, and for the mere sake of the loaves and fishes. Never, sir. I assert now that I expect nothing from him, and I want nothing from him. But is that the sort of doctrine to proclaim in this country? Are we a set of Swiss soldiers fighting for pay? Is there no patriotism in the land? Has it fled the country?

MR. THOMPSON, of Kentucky. I never thought of the gentleman in that connexion, though I had a private belief that the prodigal son went because his father had a fatted calf. [Laughter.] But it never occurred to my mind to think any thing of that kind about my friend from Tennessee, for I did not think him capable of being governed by such motives.

MR. JONES, of Tennessee. I have no idea that he thought particularly of me; but I wanted to give my friend an opportunity to put himself right before the country, because the idea here conveyed is that if we vote for Mr. Buchanan we shall come in at the second table, and can never expect to sit at the first table. Now my friend from Kentucky is an old-fashioned Whig, and a Clay Whig, as he announced to us; but I know he also declared his determination to vote the American ticket. He does not belong to them; he repudiates any connexion with them, except to vote for them. Will my friend tell me what table he expects to sit at?

MR. THOMPSON, of Kentucky. The first table all the time. Whenever Kentucky decides the question, there is where I will be.

MR. JONES, of Tennessee. If you never get to any table until you get to the first one, you will starve to death, [laughter;] because they tell you in their creed—at least they say in my part of the State of Tennessee in their creed—you shall not eat at all unless you belong to the family, [laughter;] so you are bound to starve any way; and I can but starve if I go. [Laughter.] Now, Mr. President, I do not go for any such thing. As for the table, I do not care a copper about it. I do not ask them to invite me to their table; and it is questionable with me whether, if they were to ask me, I would accept it, only on the score of politeness or hospitality. I am as independent of the Democratic party as they are of me; and I reiterate it again, they owe me nothing, and they will owe me nothing after this contest is over. I do not care whether they invite me to their table or not. Thank God, I have a table of my own. I have the table of my country, and all can feed at that table—food enough for every generous American heart, food enough for me, food enough for all. As for your sectional party tables, if you think there is any honor in sitting at them, sit at them. I choose to sit at the great national table, and to do my duty to my country, as I understand, leaving the results to Heaven and the country.

I am reminded of a story which my friend from South Carolina told me this morning, and I will tell it now for the benefit of those who are in doubt. It will do for the Senate because this is a ministerial affair. I have been frequently taunted the last week by friends saying, "I have heard that Father Cass is going to perform the service of baptism." I think if any body could do that, he might; but I am not going to take the water at all, and I want to illustrate my position by an anecdote which my friend told. There was a Baptist preacher in South Carolina by the name of Cartlin, an honest, good man; and a gentleman by the name of Jack Crawford sought admission into the church. You know the Baptist church is a real Democratic concern; they take a man just as he is, big or little; and when Jack Crawford came up they considered his right, and the old man Cartlin voted against him. He would not let Jack in at all, for he was a terrible fellow; but the Church overruled him, just as Gen. Taylor's cabinet overruled him, and out-voted him; and they decided to take Jack in. Of course the duty of administering baptism devolved upon the old man Cartlin. When he went to baptize him he said to him, "Jack, I voted against this thing, but the church has overruled me, and it is my duty to baptize you; but I will tell you what is the fact—I do not believe you are fit to be baptized, and you ought not to be baptized." But he finally concluded that he was obliged to do it—he baptized him. "Now, you see, Jack, you are baptized, and if you can get religion, there is no sinner on earth that need fear hereafter." [Great laughter.] I think that if I can vote for Mr. Buchanan nobody need fear; for I believe I have been, and am still, as good a whig as any in the world, and I think I am a better one than many of those who would chide me for the course I feel it my duty to pursue. I at least have never forsaken it. I cling to it still; and, should its banner ever again be given to the breeze, I shall be found standing beneath it.

I have another reason why I am going to vote the democratic ticket; and it is a hard thing for me to say. I regard the present democratic party as affording the only and last hope of security to the South. Gentlemen may say "this is sectional." Be it so; I do not care whether you call it sectional or not. It is a fact, and I mean to establish it from the records. I say that, in my judgment, the democratic party affords the best, if not the last, hope of safety and security to the South. Why do I say so? We have had a democratic party, and we have had a whig party. We have had contest after contest. What has become of the whig party of the North? The northern wing of the whig party has gone off—where? They have become thoroughly abolitionized. And the American party, rising from the ruins of the old whig party, did it upon the hope and assurance, as I believe, that they would be able to establish a national party. They did establish a national party; and how long did it last? It lasted until they had the first national convention, when they broke asunder—the North going to itself, and the South standing by itself, with a few exceptions in the North. I maintain there is but one party that is national, and that is maintaining the rights of the South. I do not pretend to say that the South Americans are not as conservative, national, and true to the constitutional rights of the South as any party—I know they are; and I know, at the same time, they have no such support at the North as to give them power to carry out their purposes. Then, where are we to look?

I ask you to go to the record, and begin as far back as 1845, and let us see how it stands. In 1845 Florida proposed to be admitted into the Union as a slave State. How stood the vote on that question? In the House, Northern democrats voted—yeas 58, nays 4; all others from the North nays, 87. In the Senate, northern democrats—12 yeas, nays none; all other northern men—yeas none, nays 9. Therefore, Florida would not have been admitted, and never could have been admitted, but for the votes of the Northern Democrats.

Again: when Texas sought to be annexed, how stood the vote? I was opposed to the acquisition of Texas, and therefore I make every allowance. I opposed it upon the ground of opposition to all territorial aggrandizement; but when the question came here, how did the vote stand? Northern democrats in the House—yeas 37, nays 3; all others from the North—yeas none, nays 46. Then, it got not a single northern vote except democratic ones. Now, I ask southern gentlemen if that is not significant? If that does not teach something? If it does not point to something? Here is a southern State asking for admission. We are not strong enough to admit her, and we have to look to the North for her admission. Who comes to our assistance? Northern democrats, and northern democrats alone.

Again: when the fugitive-slave law was passed, how did the vote stand? Northern democrats—yeas 28, nays 14; all others from the North—yeas 3, nays 62. Then, the fugitive-slave law never could have been passed but by northern democratic votes. It only received three northern votes outside of the democratic party, and I believe they were whigs, and therefore it never could have been passed but for the democrats.

But I come down to later times, when the Kansas-Nebraska bill was here. Gentlemen say that was not a northern and southern question. I will not pretend to argue that. All that I know is what I find on the record. How did the vote stand? Northern democrats in the House—yeas 45 nays 38; all other representatives of the North—not one yea, nays 54. Then, the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which I regard as a southern measure, did not receive a single northern whig vote in the House of Representatives. How did it stand in the Senate? Northern democrats—yeas 14, nays 4. How many northern whigs voted for it? Not one.

Upon each and every one of these measures we have had to rely on the northern democrats to carry and to sustain them, and without them they would have been lost. I will state another fact in regard to the Kansas bill. If there had not been a southern senator in the world—if the last one of us had been ingulfed before the vote was taken, the northern democrats would have passed it over all opposition. It received northern democratic votes enough to pass it without the vote of a single southern senator; and not one northern whig would stand by us to vote for it. It may be said there is nothing in that; but is it not a strange coincidence, that in each of these measures the democrats sustained what are supposed to be the rights and interests of the South, and all others from the North voted against them?—none except democrats standing with us, except three, on the fugitive-slave bill.

Now, sir, when you come to the election of Mr. Speaker Banks, how does the record stand? After ten weeks of toil and labor, how does it stand? In the final vote Mr. Banks received one hundred and three votes, and Mr. Aiken one hundred. How many northern votes did Mr. Aiken get, and who were they? Mr. Aiken did not receive a single northern vote which was not a democratic vote. Where were the North Americans then, who mean to do us justice—who mean to stand by us in the preservation of our rights? Did a single one of them vote for Mr. Aiken? Nor one. Every northern vote for him was a democratic vote, and every other northern vote was cast against him. He received every southern vote, American and all, except one or two; but not one northern vote except from the democratic party. How was it upon the Topeka-convention bill in the other House a few days ago? The very same thing substantially in regard to that. Now, I ask southern men—and I wish my voice could reach to every man in the South—how do you think, with these facts before you, your rights are to be preserved? You tell me I ought not to vote for the democratic party. Where shall I flee for safety and protection for myself, for my wife, for my children, and the graves of my ancestors? Whom shall I trust at the North? Here and there is a man whom you may trust; but what organized party there may you trust when the rights of the South are in danger? If there were no other question in the world, and there was that isolated fact staring me in the face, I should feel bound now, as a man consulting the interests of the country, to cast the vote which I have suggested.

There is another consideration. Are we not bound by an obligation, as high, as solemn as honor itself, to stand by those who have succored us in our hours of trial? What interest have these gentlemen of the North to stand by us? If they were but consulting the prejudices and passions and fanaticism of their people, they would go on with the great tide, swimming, gloriously and quietly. Yet when the question comes here, they stand by the constitution, they stand by its compromises; they stand by the country. For that they receive anathemas at the North, and, be it said to our shame, too often anathemas at the South. To the South I would say, in solemn condemnation, "Go on in your work of ingratitude, if you choose to peril all; treat these men with the ingratitude and injustice with which you are treating some of them; and when the dark hour comes, you know that you are in a hopeless minority—you know that that minority is becoming weaker every day; and when another storm shall come, whom will you call upon to succor you? You banish those men who have stood by you; you denounce them as enemies to the country; you have treated them with ingratitude and injustice; and when the hour of trial and danger comes, where will you find your support—where? This solemn warning comes up as an echo, and answers, Where? I appeal to this record; if you find them not there, you will find them not at all. If you find them not at all, what will you do? Men of the South, what can you do? No allies at the North; no support there; no succor there. Your venerable men are taken aways from the public councils, swallowed up in fanaticism, and what will you do? You have but one last refuge, and that is your own right arm to defend yourself. Then the end has come, and then all our cherished devotion to the constitution and the Union will avail us nothing; we of the South shall be left to defend ourselves, our own firesides, our own household gods, our wives, and our daughters—we shall be left single and alone to stem the fearful tide. Fearful as this may be, we will stand by them and die by them.

Now, Mr. President, one word and I have done. I do not know that I shall ever address the Senate again on this subject. I do not care ever to do so. I think it likely that the days of my political existence are numbered. This has no terror to me. I shall die as I have lived, however deluded I may be or may have been, honest and sincere in the convictions which I entertain; and I do not know that I can better close this address than by reading a sentiment from that immortal patriot and sage who now sleeps quietly beneath the soil at Marsfield. I conclude what I have to say; as an ovation, dedicated to him as an evidence of my willingness to stand by the Union, to live by it as long as I can in honor; and when honor is to be maintained there is no sacrifice, in my judment, too great to be made. I conclude, therefore, with an extract from that inimitable speech of Mr. Webster, in which he said:

"While the Union lasts we have high, exciting, gratifying prospects spread out before us for us and our children. Beyond that I seek not to penetrate the veil. God grant, in my day, at least, that curtain may not rise! God grant that on my vision never may be opened what lies behind! When my eyes shall be turned to behold for the last time the sun in heaven, may I not see him shining on the broken and dishonored fragments of a once glorious Union—on States dissevered, discordant, belligerent—on a land rent with civil feuds, or drenched, it may be, in fraternal blood. Let their last feeble and lingering glance rather behold the gorgeous ensign of the republic, now known and honored throughout the earth, still full high advanced, its arms and trophies streaming in their original lustre, not a stripe erased or polluted, nor a single star obscured, bearing, for its motto no such miserable interrogatory as '*What is all this worth?*' nor those other words of delusion and folly, '*Liberty first and Union afterwards*;' but everywhere, spread all over in characters of living light, blazing on all its ample folds as they float over the sea and over the land, and in every wind under the whole heavens, that other sentiment, dear to every true American heart, LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND INSEPARABLE!"

The North Carolina State Agricultural Society,

Will hold its Fourth Annual Fair and Cattle Show at Raleigh, on the 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th days of October next:

Five Thousand Dollars offered in Premiums.

A list of the premiums offered can be obtained of the Secretary and officers of the Society.

General Order of Arrangements.

The grounds will be opened on Tuesday the 14th of October at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The only entrance Gate will be at the north side of the grounds, near Reception Hall, where badges of membership and tickets of admission can be procured.

All stock and articles for competition must be upon the grounds by 10 o'clock, A. M., of the 14th, (Tuesday,) and properly entered upon the books of the Society, and no article or animal can be removed during the Fair except with the consent of the Society. Forage and grain will be furnished at the expense of the Society.

A Grand Procession of all Premium Animals will take place on Thursday, immediately after reading the decision of the Awarding Committees.

The trial of speed for trotting horses will take place on the afternoon of Thursday and Friday the 16th and 17th.

Carriage and Single Harness Horses will be exhibited on the track during the day on Wednesday. Also, a trial of Saddle Horses will take place on the same day, when the Judges will make their examinations and award the premiums.

The Plowing Match will take place on the grounds on Wednesday, the 15th, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The Annual Address will be delivered on the grounds on Thursday, the 16th at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The award of premiums will be read and premiums paid immediately after the address. Judges appointed to award premiums are particularly requested to report themselves at the business office in Reception Hall at or before 12 o'clock, M., on Tuesday the 14th.

An efficient Police will be in attendance for the preservation of order and of property.

The annual contribution of members has been reduced to *two dollars*, which entitles each member to a badge, admitting the ladies of his family and all children under 18 years of age, during the Fair.

Clergymen and Editors are invited to attend, and are requested to report themselves at the business office in Reception Hall, where they will be furnished with complimentary tickets.

Agricultural discussions will be held every evening during the Fair at the Commons Hall, and all interested in Agricultural and Mechanical improvement are requested to attend.

Exhibitors are earnestly requested to have their articles on the Fair grounds by 5 o'clock on Monday, the 13th of October. Those complying with this request will secure the advantage of the best location and arrangement of their articles.

THOMAS RUFFIN,
Chairman Ex. Committee.
JNO. C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*

LETTER FROM GOV. WISE.—We are permitted, says the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, by the gentleman to whom the following letter was addressed, to publish it in our columns. We ask it an attentive perusal:

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 7, 1856.

Dear Sir: On my return from a short absence I found yours of the 20th ult., asking my opinion on the question: "Would the election of Fremont to the Presidency, bring about a dissolution of the Union?" My answer is, that the very spirit of sectionalism which runs such a mere adventurer as he is, in every sense, has engendered so much envy, hatred and malice between various sections and factions of our people, as to create a wish, in the minds of many, so strong for a dissolution of our blessed Union, that to tell them his election would bring that lamentable event about, would make some of his bitterest opponents vote for his election for the very purpose of effecting that execrable end. This, above every thing else, shows the wrong and mischief of nominating a man by such a party as that called Black Republican. His election would bring about a dissolution of the American confederacy of States, inevitably.—Why? For the reason that if New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio were slaveholding States, and Canada were to assail them with half the violence and "all uncharitableness" with which Black Republicanism is assailing us, there would be public war in thirty days by every patriot's time piece. Whether the present state of peaceful revolution, of warlike brotherhood, of confederated antagonism, of shake-hand enmity, of sectional union, of united enemies, shall unaturally continue, depends precisely upon the issue whether Black Republicanism is strong enough to elect John C. Fremont, with all the demonism at his heels! You may do what you please with this letter. Yours, respectfully,

HENRY A. WISE.

STATE OF THE CROPS.—We give extracts of letters received since our last report:

SCUPPERNONG, N. C., Aug. 9, 1856.

The drought which has been so excessive in every part of the country must, I think, cause breadstuffs to be high during the coming year. As far as my own advices have enabled me to form an opinion as to our part of North Carolina, the crop of corn will not exceed one-half what was thought would have been the yield from early promise.

NEWBERN, N. C., Aug. 19, 1856.

I regret to have to say I have never had so discouraging accounts from my overseer of the prospect of crops.

ASHLAND, Bertie, N. C., Sept. 2, 1856.

Owing to the severe drought all through this section of country, I have declined shipping my corn. From all I can learn of the crop, a think there will be but little corn to ship, if any. The whole crop of every description will be very short.

Chas. Courier.

DEPARTURE OF NICARAGUA EMIGRANTS.—The steamer Tennessee left her dock yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, with 600 emigrants for the "promised land." About half an hour previous to her starting, about 2,000 to 3,000 persons gathered on the dock to see them off, and cheer them with their good wishes. At just 4 o'clock, the order was given to "cast off," and the Tennessee commenced to move off gracefully, carrying her "valuable" cargo with all ease.

Among the emigrants we noticed a great many enterprising young men of this and neighboring cities, and no doubt men who had no need of leaving excepting to gratify their ambition, and to try their fortunes in a new country. We hope they may succeed. They have our best wishes.

New York News.

Written for the North-Carolina Standard.]

OH COME TO THE FAIR!

Oh, come to the Fair,
Whoever you are,
And bring something with you, whatever it be;
Come one and come all;
Your State makes the call,
From the north and the south, from the west to the sea.

2

Bring your horses and kine,
Your sheep and your swine,
Your fowls of rare blood, and your Shanghais to boot:
And whatever you do,
Bring your fast trotters too,
The crowded tracks chances to take and dispute.

3

Bring on your leatherwork—
Also, your featherwork:
All curious productions of nature and art:
Come, with your tap-estry,
Also, your *map*-estry,
Paintings most rare, for the eye and the heart.

4

Bring fruit and bring wine,
Bring the ores from the mine—
The wealth the earth yields both above and below:
Bring the peach, blushing meek,
Like the rose on the cheek
Of the fair ones who'll come, and *not think of a beau!*

5

Bring your needlework, girls,
Right along with your curls:
Your basques, and your bonnets, your sleeves, and your capes;
And bring, curiously wrought,
And with mystery fraught,
All those "wee little" garments of various shapes.

6

Let the matrons too come,
(Though they seldom leave home,)
With their counterpanes fine, and their bed quilts so rare:
With work of all kinds
Which their careful hand finds
So much pleasure in doing:—let *them* come to the Fair.

7

Ye mechanics, well skilled,
Let your Hall be well filled,
With all manner of work, in neat order displayed:
Let the grounds, too, attest
That you've all done your best;
And the State will be proud of the progress you're made.

8

Ho! ye Farmers, attend!
Of all classes the friend:
For if *your* work should fail, we would "*fare*" not at all:
Bring the fruits of your toil,
The rich cream of the soil,
In its varied forms, to the Farmer's own Hall.

9

So come right along:
There'll be music and song,
And dancing all night, so the papers do say:
The latch-string hangs out,
And our people, no doubt,
Will be happy to see you by night and by day.

10

What a time it will be!
If you come you will see—
Hear the speech, see the crowds, and the brilliant array:
Come along then—come all,
Like the leaves in the Fall,—
All your trouble and travel 'twill amply repay.

11

Lo the State gathers here,
At the close of each year:
Her honor's at stake, and she calls on us all
To prepare for the time
When she shows in her prime—
Can we turn a deaf ear to her heart-stirring call?

12

Then come to the Fair,
Whoever you are,
And bring something with you, whatever it be;
Come one and come all;
Your State makes the call,
From the hills of the west to the shores of the sea.

W. W. H.

"TEETHING" AGAIN.—There is an old slave colored woman, familiarly known as Aunt Betsy, in this city, who is now 101 years of age, and has a new set of teeth just beginning to peep out from her gums. She resides on Marks' alley, which runs from Old street back to the South-Side railroad, a few steps above Grace church. Persons inclined to doubt the phenomenon, can have their doubts knocked into a cocked hat, by calling on Aunt Betsy in person, and feeling, if they have a mind. The old lady has an idea that she is being borned again.

Petersburg Express.

POLITICAL ITEMS FROM THE INTERIOR.—We are reliably informed that James W. Osborne, Esq., of Charlotte, well known as a leading Whig, will shortly come out in a letter to Col. Steele, defining his position in the present canvass. He goes for Buchanan and Breckinridge.

Dr. Terry, Democratic candidate for the Senate in the District composed of Union and Anson, has given Mr. Myers notice of his intention to contest his seat. A reliable authority assures us that Terry is certainly elected by a majority of at least 30 of the legal voters of the District. *Wil. Journal.*

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—On Friday morning last, about 2 o'clock, during a severe thunder storm, Mrs. SARAH WATSON, a widow lady residing in the town near the Rail Road, was struck and killed by lightning. She had arisen from bed and was at the fireplace lighting a candle when the accident occurred. The other inmates of the house were immediately aroused by the crying of her little son, and efforts made to resuscitate her, but they were unavailing. She was a very estimable lady, and by this awful dispensation of Divine Providence three little boys are left orphans at a tender age.

Salisbury Banner.

The Boston Post says, that the ox for the Needham Fremont barbecue, was slaught

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24, 1856.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET!

FOR PRESIDENT:

JAMES BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORS FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large:

HENRY M. SHAW, of Currituck,
SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

Districts:

1st District,	WM. F. MARTIN,	of Pasquotank,
2nd,	" W. J. BLOW,	of Pitt.
3rd,	" M. B. SMITH,	of New Hanover,
4th,	" GASTON H. WILDER,	of Wake,
5th,	" S. E. WILLIAMS,	of Alamance,
6th,	" THOS. SETTLE, Jr.,	of Rock'ham.
7th,	" R. P. WARING,	of Mecklenburg.
8th,	" W. W. AVERY,	of Burke.

Special Notice.

The Standard *is conducted strictly upon the* cash *system. All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid. Subscribers will be notified;* four weeks *before their time is out, by a* cross mark *on their papers; and unless the subscription is renewed the paper will be discontinued. This is a rule from which there will be no departure. Watch for the cross mark, and renew your subscription.*

Weekly Standard $2 per annum, in advance.

Semi-Weekly Standard $4 per annum. do.

☞ Subscribers desiring their papers changed must mention the Post Office *from*, as well as the one *to*, which they desire the change to be made.

Black Republican love of the Union.

In a speech recently made by Mr. Speaker Banks, in Massachusetts, he said:

"There is only one remark made in anticipation of that success which we hope to attain, and which our enemies concede in a great measure will come to us, and that is, that the Union of the States will be dissolved whenever that new era shall have been commenced. I am a friend of the Union of the States; I have never been otherwise. At no moment of my life, in no paroxysm of indignation, under no feeling of excitement, have I ever uttered a word or cherished a thought except that of the highest veneration and deepest love for the Union of these States. Long may it continue as it is, unchanged! Long may it continue!—so long as the stars of the firmament of God above us shall be the bright prototype of the stars of our glorious Union! But I have to say *what I know to be true*, that in no event of human history will the Union of these States be dissolved. [Cheers.] *I can conceive of a time when this constitution shall not be in existence; when we shall have an absolute military dictatorial government, transmitted from age to age, with men at its head who are made rulers by military commission, or who claim an hereditary right to govern those over whom they are placed.* But the dissolution of these States will never come. No party that has possession of the Union *will allow the minority to break the bands.* They may *subject* us; they will never *divide* us. Whether the government is that of a republic, *that of a monarchy, or that of an absolute despotism*, the love of the Union will be deep in the hearts of rulers and ruled as long as the history of man shall last."

The Union was not formed, nor can it be maintained by force. Its life is the Constitution, and if that should perish the Union will perish with it.—Neither can the South be "subjected." It will be the equal of the North *in* the Union, or independent *out* of it. No true man in the South fears Mr. Banks and his associates, who are aiming to possess the government, and who so confidently declare they *will* possess it. We all tremble for the Union; but we have no apprehensions, if the shock should come, that we will not be able to defend ourselves.

Declarations of love for the Union, furnish, in themselves, no proof of real regard for it, or of respect for the Constitution. Mr. Banks and a majority of the black Republican leaders are the loudest in their protestations of "love for the Union!"—They are so much attached to it that they will not, in any event, permit its dissolution. They "love" a portion of the States—the minority—so tenderly that rather than see them go out of it they will "subject" them—that is, *visit them with fire and sword to compel them to be contented and happy!*

If this Republic should fall, *its overthrow will be dated from the establishment of the first Know Nothing lodge in the free States.* The impartial pen of history will so write the cause and the beginning of its dissolution. Know Nothingism destroyed the old Whig party in the free States, and by its secresy surprised and defeated the Democracy in that quarter, filling the House of Representatives with a majority of abolitionists and black Republicans. It defeated Democrats, because they had shown themselves the friends of the Constitutional rights of the South by voting for the Kansas-Nebraska act. It existed in that region for a brief space, and then abolitionism swallowed or controlled it; so that now, with a few honorable exceptions, to be a Know Nothing in the free States is to be an abolitionist or black Republican. Mr. Banks is a Know Nothing as much as he is a black Republican; and the two elements combined made him Speaker of the House.

Great Democratic Demonstration in Philadelphia.—The Democrats of Philadelphia had a mighty gathering on Wednesday last, in honor of the adoption of the federal Constitution. The number present in Independence Square is estimated as high as fifty thousand, and the torchlight procession at night was five miles in length. Admirable and appropriate resolutions were adopted, and speeches were delivered by Gov. Johnson, of Ga., Gov. Floyd, of Va., Hon. Howell Cobb, of Geo., and others. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

The Late Cotton Crop.—The Charleston *Courier*, having received reports from all the cotton receiving marts, has made up a final report of the cotton crop for the commercial year 1855–56.—The total of the crop is 3,526,362 bales, and has been deduced from the addition of exports instead of from receipts, as has been the case hitherto; and great care has been taken, by frequent revisions and examinations, to insure correctness. The increase over 1855 is 678,746 bales.

The Wheat Crop.—The wheat crop of the present year, is estimated by the Cincinnati *Price Current* at ten per cent. increase upon any former years, and it makes an estimate of the quantity raised in the several States, omitting those not worth counting. With a crop like this, and we see no reason to doubt the calculation, and with a large surplus of last year's crop on hand, we may, we should think, defy famine for this year.

☞ Capt. W. H. Harrison, of the Oak-City Guards, has presented his corps with a beautiful silver cup, which will be contended for at target practice, on Friday week next.

The Baltimore Whig Convention.

We are not surprised at the result of the deliberations of this Convention. The great body of the delegates went to Baltimore—not to unite on the strongest man to defeat the common enemy of the Constitution and the Union—but to nominate the Know Nothing candidate, Millard Fillmore. So far as this State is concerned, this is proved by the character of the delegates appointed; and the most abundant evidence is furnished by the action of the Convention itself, from first to last. Indeed, Ex-Governor Graham, of this State, distinctly declared that they had assembled *for the purpose of nominating Mr. Fillmore;* and he said to the delegates, "if we return without accomplishing that object, we shall have disappointed the expectations of those who sent us here, and perhaps it would be better for us not to return at all." Now, who sent Gov. Graham? A little squad of Federalists about Hillsborough—men who profess to be Henry Clay Whigs like himself, but who have been sympathizing and acting all along with the Know Nothing faction.

But we are not complaining of the result at which the Convention arrived, and which was already reached by anticipation. It is probably best for the country that Mr. Fillmore should remain in the field. He cannot carry a single slaveholding State, while he will, to some extent, divide the Freesoil vote with Fremont, and thus strengthen Mr. Buchanan. If he should be withdrawn the majority of his supporters in the free States, who are freesoilers and abolitionists, might go to Fremont.

The Richmond Enquirer dashes off the following rather ugly picture of this body:

"The Convention of "Old-Line" Whigs in Baltimore will influence the result of the Presidential election about as much as a summer's shower affects the tides of the ocean. Never did any set of men get together who represented so little of the popular interests, and whose declarations express so little of the thought and feeling of the country. It was emphatically and exclusively a convention of politicians, and of broken down politicians too.—From Wm. A. Graham, the great defeated for the Vice Presidency, down to Alexander Rives, the unsuccessful aspirant for the small honors of a county constituency, they all belong to the same class of disappointed placemen.—Rare cabinet of curious antiquities! Interesting collection of fossil specimens! Valuable museum of mummies! Such another *hortus siccus* of withered leaves and faded flowers no female enthusiast in botanical studies ever wearied polite attendant withal. The list of delegates reads like a census of the antediluvians. We seem to associate with spectres just risen from a sepulchral sleep of centuries. Amiable old gentlemen! How pleasantly they passed their time in impotent imitation of the vigorous bluster of youth. With what an easy and equable current did the stream of garrulity flow! No doubt they forgot their gout in the agreeable illusion of the moment. No doubt their dinner of gruel and crackers was relished with an appetite which might have enjoyed roast beef, but for a difficulty of mastication."

The resolutions adopted are as follows. We may hereafter examine them, together with the speeches made, and point out their fallacies and inconsistencies:

Resolved, That the Whigs of the United States, now assembled in convention, hereby declare their reverence for the Constitution and their unalterable attachment to the National Union, and their fixed determination to do all in their power to preserve it for themselves and their posterity. They have no new principles to announce, no new platforms to establish; but are content broadly to rest where their forefathers have rested, upon the Constitution of the United States, wishing no safer guide, no higher law.

Resolved, That they regard with the deepest anxiety the present disordered condition of our national affairs in a portion of our country ravaged by civil war, and large sections of our population embittered by mutual recriminations; and they distinctly trace these calamities to the culpable neglect of duty by the present national administration.

Resolved, That the government of these United States was formed by the conjunction in political unity of wide spread geographical sections, materially differing not only in climate and products, but in social and domestic institutions—and that any cause which shall permanently array those sections in political hostility, and organize parties founded only on geographical distinctions, must inevitably prove fatal to the continuance of the National Union.

Resolved, That the Whigs of the United States declare as a fundamental article of their political faith the absolute necessity for avoiding geographical parties. The danger so clearly discerned by the father of his country, in "parties founded on geographical distinctions," has now become fearfully apparent in the agitation which is convulsing the nation to its centre, and which must be arrested at once if we would preserve our constitutional Union from dismemberment, and the name of America from being blotted from the family of civilized nations.

Resolved, That without adopting or referring to the peculiar doctrines of the party which has already selected Mr. Fillmore as its candidate, we look to him as a well tried and faithful friend of the Constitution and Union. Eminent alike for his wisdom and firmness, for his justice and moderation in our foreign relations; for his calm, pacific temperament, well becoming the head of a great and enlightened government, for his devotion to the Constitution in its true spirit; and his inflexibility in executing all laws passed under its authority; but, beyond all these attributes, in possessing the one transcendent merit of being the representative of neither of the two sectional parties now struggling for political supremacy.

Resolved, That all who revere the Constitution and love the Union must take alarm at the attitude assumed by two of the great parties in the field in the present Presidential canvass; the one claiming only to represent sixteen Northern States of the Union; the other appealing mainly to the passions and prejudices of the Southern States; and that the success of either of those factions must add fuel to the flame which now threatens to wrap our dearest interests in one common ruin.

Resolved, That the only remedy for evils so appalling, is the support of a candidate pledged to neither of the geographical sections now arrayed in political antagonism, but holding both in just and equal regard. We congratulate the friends of the Union that such a candidate exists in Millard Fillmore, of the State of New York.

Resolved, That in the present exigency of public affairs, we are not called on to discuss any subordinate questions of administration in exercising the constitutional powers of the government; it is enough to know that civil war is raging and the Union is in peril, and to proclaim our earnest conviction that the restoration of Mr. Fillmore to the Presidential chair will furnish the best, if not the only, means of restoring peace to the country.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the nomination of Andrew J. Donelson, of Tennessee, for the office of Vice President, regarding him as a national, conservative patriot, faithfully devoted to the constitution and the Union.

Resolved, That the spontaneous rising of the whigs throughout the country—their prompt rally in support of our highest National Interests, and the spirit here displayed sufficiently attest the National importance of preserving and reinvigorating their party organization; and that a National Whig Committee of one from each of the States be now appointed by the President to call any future convention, and generally promote the effective organization of the party throughout the United States."

☞ There is much unwelcome truth in the following, from the Charleston Mercury:

"Can we live in the Union? The North and South are two nations, made by their institutions, customs, and habits of thought, as distinct as the English and French; and our annual meetings at Washington are not Congresses, to discuss common interests, but conventions, to contest antagonistic opinions, and to proclaim mutual grievances, and utter hostile threats. Whatever sense the South may have of its rights, it is fettered by this absolute power of the majority to vote it down, and that majority has been gradually compressed, from divided factions, into a united party, the avowed objects of which is to set its heels upon our throats.—This hostile majority has already elected a Speaker of the House of Representatives; it has an even chance of electing a President of the United States—not a man eminent for public services or elevated talents, but an adventurer, picked up in Wall street—a renegade from the South, made a hero at the North; and with this instrument all the more venomous from its meanness, they threaten to double the humiliation of our defeat, by making us at once the victims of force and of treachery."

☞ The following are the names of the delegates present from North-Carolina at the Baltimore Whig Convention: Wm. A. Graham, John M. Morehead, John H. Bryan, Chas. L. Hinton, Jas. T. Morehead, B. A. Kittrell, D. B. Brooks, Francis Nixon, T. F. Jones, T. J. Hoskins, John Nicholson, Giles Mebane, Jos. Corbee, Parker Rand, Ralph Gorrell, Geo. W. Mordecai, Henry Whitted, Levin Carmichael, Addison Mangum, E. J. Hale, Wm. Thompson, W. A. Lash, Jeptha White, Ed. Yarbrough, W. T. Rankin, James Banks, and James Piper.

☞ We are requested to state that Prof. Emmons, our State Geologist, will be unable to visit the South-western counties of the State at present, on account of having to supervise the publication of his Report, now passing through the press.

GRAND DEMOCRATIC RALLY!

There will be a Democratic Congressional District Mass Meeting at Edenton on the 9th and 10th of next month. Distinguished speakers will be present, and the occasion will no doubt be a useful and interesting one. We publish the following notice of it, sent us by a friend:

Democratic District Mass Meeting!

A grand rally of the Democracy of the 1st Congressional District, will be held in the town of Edenton on the 9th and 10th days of October.

Benj. F. Hallett, of Mass., Gov. Seymour, of New York, Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, Col. Black, of Penn., Toombs, of Geo., Hunter, of Va., and many other distinguished speakers from every section of the country have been invited, several of whom will be present.

The Hon. Preston S. Brooks of South-Carolina, it is confidently expected, will be here.

Many of the Democratic champions of our own State, to wit: Gov. Bragg, the Hons. D. S. Reid, Asa Biggs, John Kerr, Thos. Ruffin, S. P. Hill, L. O'B. Branch, &c., &c., will doubtless also be present.

Come one, come all! Come Democrats!! Come Old Line Whigs!!!—Yes! come Know Nothings! The bars will be let down on those days even for your admission into the fold of Democracy, and an opportunity offered you to rally around the standard of Buchanan, Breckinridge, and the Union!

Col. S. A. W. Righton, of Chowan County, will act as Chief Marshal on the occasion.

A Band of Music will be in constant attendance, and no effort spared on the part of the citizens of Edenton, to insure every one a delightful and merry sojourn among them.

Don't fail to come!

Death of Col. Andrew Joyner.

We announce, with much regret, the demise of Col. Andrew Joyner, of Halifax County. He died at his residence, on Saturday last, in the bosom of his family, regretted and mourned by many relatives and friends. His age was about 71.

Col. Joyner was a native, we believe, of Martin County. He represented that County in the House of Commons in 1812 and 1813, during the war with England; and he commanded a regiment of troops at Norfolk during the war. No officer was more devoted to his soldiers, or more popular with them.—He was, for many years, a merchant at Norfolk and in Halifax, and by his energy and superior business talents, accumulated a handsome estate. He was the architect of his own fortune, having been born to no inheritance, and never having been blessed with the opportunities of a finished education. As a financier he had but few equals in the State.

Col. Joyner represented the County of Halifax in the State Senate from 1835 to 1850, inclusive; and was Speaker of that body for several sessions, in which position he acquitted himself with dignity, impartiality, and firmness. He was a devoted friend of internal improvements, and of all State measures which, in his judgment, were calculated to develop the State's resources and add to her power and wealth.

A more extended biographical notice, from the hand of some one of his many friends, we hope to be able soon to lay before our readers.

The October Elections.—The State election in Florida takes place on the 6th of October. The State elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and South-Carolina, will be held on the same day—the 14th of October. These will be the last skirmishes prior to the grand pitched battle of the 4th of November.

Some Hard Licks.

The Richmond Enquirer thus notices a proposition in the New York Evening Post, to purchase and colonize a portion of Eastern Virginia:

"The New York Evening Post informs us that a company is forming (we suppose in New York,) on the principle of the Boston Emigrant Aid Society, to purchase and colonize large quantities of land in Tide Water Virginia, with a view of propagating abolitionism in this State.

Yankee impudence and impertinence are only equalled by its want of pluck and chivalry; and yet it boasts of intending to perform a feat quite as daring as Don Quixotte's challenge of the Lyons. The gentlemen, the Christians and conservatives of the North never make such boasts, and never bully, bluster and, *back out.* The term Yankee is not applicable to this class of men.

The Post well knows that such an enterprise as it speaks of it is not contemplated by sane men, or if contemplated will never be executed. No respectable people would, or should submit, to an immigration professing treasonable or roguish purposes, intending to revolutionise our institutions and take away our property. The North has its hands quite full in the attempt to colonize and abolitionize Kansas, and, with the warning in the ears of Smith of Wheeling, and Underwood of the Rockingham district, will not be likely soon to make an open descent on Virginia.

* * * * * * *

Lands rise in price (in the general) in exact proportion as labor falls in price, and are worth nothing when the whole products are given to the laborer. The high price of lands is evidence of the large profits of capital and low wages of labor. In settled and civilized countries the price of land, almost universally, exhibits the true condition of the laboring class. They are best situated and *freest* where lands are cheapest, worst situated and least *free* where lands are dearest.

You cannot take up a Yankee or an English book or paper, that is not unconsciously boasting that free laborers are less free than negro slaves. In other words, that "free labor is cheapest." Yes, it is cheap, cruelly cheap, dog cheap; nay, there is not an animal that works half as hard, or fares half as bad, on an English farm, as the free laborer.

The Post brags that it is following very handsomely in the wake of England, and wonders we don't follow its example.

All the ills of Pandora's box, all the wars, earthquakes, plagues and pestilences, that have afflicted humanity are trifles light as air, compared to *cheap labor* and *dear lands.* They have alternately devastated Western Europe with famine and revolution for seventy years. They have produced anti-rentism, strikes, riots and Trades Union in New York, and a general spirit of agrarianism. It is because lands are cheaper in the South, than in any other settled and civilized country, *that our negroes are the freest, happiest, best situated common laborers in the world.* The *freest*, because they work more for themselves, and less for the land owner than any other laborers, and hence the profits of slave labor are less than those from (so called) free labor. The *happiest*, because besides having less work to do for their employers, they are taken care of, governed and provided for, by those employers—their masters.

Your slaves to capital, at the North, are ten times more of slaves than our negroes. You boast of free society, because it more enslaves, more cheats, more defrauds labor than Southern slavery. We admit it. But *we* say, "the laborer is worthy of his hire," and that, that society is not best where the labor is cheapest, *but where it is dearest!*

We do not expect Yankee brains to comprehend this, or if they did, Yankee morality would never approve a system that proposes to give laborers a just part of its own earnings. You have but one idea, one single idea, and that is, that the system of society is most perfect which most robs honest labor to reward dishonest thrift, and cunning and bargain-making. You worship money and mammon, and no other gods.

The Post would teach the South farming. We are by far the best farmers in the world, or whom the world has ever seen. We have a much larger agricultural surplus than any other people ever reared, on a thin, sandy and indifferent soil. The Yankees truck it, but don't farm at all. One farmer with us, makes more wheat than all the State of Massachusetts. We furnish the Yankees with half their food, all their cotton clothing, much of their sugar, &c., and get back in return counterfeit notions, that we were better without."

Second Electoral District.

Messrs. [illegible] and Warren, candidates for Elector in the 2d District, will address the people at the following times and places:

Snow Hill,	Greene county,	Tuesday,	Oct.	7.
Goldsboro',	Wayne "	Thursday,	"	9.
Wilson,	Edgecombe "	Friday,	"	10.
Kinston,	Lenoir "	Tuesday,	"	14.
Jacksonville,	Onslow "	Thursday,	"	16.
Trenton,	Jones, "	Friday,	"	17.
Newbern,	Craven, "	Saturday,	"	18.
Beaufort,	Carteret, "	Tuesday,	"	21.

Appointments will be made hereafter for the other Counties.

Fifth Electoral District.

We are requested to announce that S. E. Williams, Esq., Democratic Elector for the Fifth District, will address the people as follows:

Troy,	Montgomery,	Tuesday,	October	7
Liberty,	Randolph,	Thursday,	"	9
Warren's Store,	Caswell,	Friday,	"	17
Roxboro',	Person,	Saturday,	"	18
Morton's Store,	Alamance,	Saturday,	"	25
Carthage,	Moore,	Tuesday,	"	28

Sixth Electoral District.

Thomas Settle, Jr., Esq., Democratic candidate for Elector in the 6th District, will address his fellow-citizens on the Presidential question at the following times and places:

Taylorsville,	Alexander Co.,	Tuesday,	Sept.	23
Statesville,	Iredell "	Thursday,	"	25
Fraley's Store,	" "	Friday,	"	26
Mocksville,	Davie "	Saturday,	"	27
Lexington,	Davidson "	Tuesday,	"	30
Staceyville,	Rockingham "	Saturday,	Oct.	4
Winston,	Forsythe, "	Tuesday,	"	7
Spainhour's	Stokes "	Wednesday,	"	8
East-Bend,	Yadkin "	Thursday,	"	9
Dobson,	Surry "	Friday,	"	10
Mount Airy,	" "	Saturday,	"	11
Danbury,	Stokes "	Tuesday	"	14
Some point in	Stokes "	Friday,	"	17
" "	" "	Saturday,	"	18
Gap Civil,	Ashe "	Tuesday,	"	21
Jefferson,	" "	Wednesday,	"	22
Some point in	" "	Thursday,	"	23
Wentworth,	Rockingham "	Tuesday,	"	28
Ayersville,	" "	Saturday,	"	1

Other appointments will be duly announced.

Fremont Meeting in Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Sept. 18.—The Black Republican mass State Convention held here yesterday, was the greatest demonstration ever made in this city.—The procession was immensely long, and required over two hours in passing one point. Almost all the trades were represented in the procession—some engaged in working at their business. There was a large steamer with a full compliment of officers and men; a steam engine in operation drawn by horses. Also, a full rigged ship, equipped to represent the steamboat interest. Cars containing young girls representing every State in the Union, presented a most beautiful appearance. There were innumerable banners, bearing every variety of devise—some very quaint and amusing; three or four bands of "Border Ruffians" in full costume of Kansas marshalls, dragoons, &c., besides carriages containing an old Revolutionary soldier and soldiers of the war of 1812. Cassius M. Clay, Speaker Banks and a host of others addressed the vast assemblage.

Gov. Geary's Inaugural Address.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 19.—Gov. Geary in his inaugural address at Lecompton, K. T., on the 11th, deprecated the continuance of strife, caused by the interference of citizens of the States, and promises justice, irrespective of party. He expects obedience to the laws of the legislature until repealed. He also issued a proclamation discharging the volunteers and militia, and commanding all armed bands to disperse or quit the territory.

Black Republican Convention in Virginia.—The Republican State Convention of Virginia came off at Wheeling Thursday. A Fremont electoral ticket was nominated.—There was no disturbance as was no anticipated.

THE MARKETS.

NORFOLK MARKET.

reported for the "north-carolina standard,"
By A. M. M'PHEETERS & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding & Commission Merchants
Norfolk, Sept. 20, 1856.

FLOUR—Our market continues very inactive, but without change in prices. We quote S. F. $6¾@7; Extra $7¼@7¾; Family $8¾@9.

GROCERIES—P. R. and N. O. Sugars 9¼@10½c; "C" 10¼c; Crushed 13¾@13½c; Molasses, N. O. 62c; P. R. 56c; Cuba 52c. Coffee, Rio 11¼@11¾c; Lag. 12¼c; Java 15¾@16c. Rice 5¼@5½c. Bacon, Western Sides 11¼@11½c; Shoulders 11c; N. C. and Va. Hog Round 13½c; Hams 15c; Lard 15.

CORN—White 63@65c; Yellow 68c.

WHEAT—Red $1 45@$1 50; White $1 55@$1 60.

COTTON—None on market.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Wilmington, September 20, 1856.

TURPENTINE—Arrives sparingly, and is in moderate demand. Sales yesterday afternoon of 180 bbls., and this morning 427 do. at $2 85 for virgin and yellow dip, and $1 40 for hard, per 280 lbs.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Nothing doing.

ROSIN—In common we notice sales yesterda of 2,500 barrels, at $1 15 for large, 310 lbs; and this morning 1,500 do. at $1 15 for medium size. No sales in No. 1.

COTTON—A lot of 12 bales middling and good middling changed hands this morning at 11¾ cents per lb.

Journal.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Fayetteville, September 20, 1856.

BACON firm at 15 cents—FLOUR $6 to $7 according to quality—CORN 90 cts. per bushel—COTTON dull at 9½ to 12—Virgin TURPENTINE $2 25, yellow $2 35, hard $1—SPIRITS 35 cents.

ATTENTION! "OAK-CITY GUARDS."

MEET AT THE ARMORY ON MONDAY EVENING next, the 29th inst., at 8 o'clock precisely.

☞ *Every man* is expected to be at his post on the above evening, as a matter *involving the highest considerations* will be brought before the meeting.

(By order of the Captain,)
JNO. SPELMAN, O. S.

EVERETT'S PAVILION.

EVERETT,

THE GREAT AMERICAN MAGICION,

TOGETHER WITH HIS TALENTED COMPANY, engaged at a great expense for the season, will give THREE of their varied and unique entertainments in **Raleigh, on Monday 29th, Tuesday 30th September, and 1st of October, 1856.**

In addition to EVERETT'S wonders, which are of the first order, the entertainment comprises a greater variety of Miscellaneous Performances than any other exhibition traveling.

The whole to be exhibited in a spacious Waterproof Pavilion with stage and seats for six hundred spectators.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7½. Admission 25 cents.

J. C. CLINTON, Agent.

Raleigh, September 24, 1856. 88—2t.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—PITT County.—In Equity.—John S. Brown and others vs Peleg W. Spencer and wife, and others.

In this case it appearing to the Court, that Benj. Stancill, Francis Stancill, John Wallace, Wm. Wallace, David Reed and Harriet, his wife, Guilford Reed and Elizabeth, his wife, Benj. B. Williams, Ruel M. Stancill, Godfrey Stancill, Benjamin Stancill, Jane Stancill, Aretta Daniel, John C. Druer and wife, Elizabeth, Ruel Stancill, Elizabeth Stancill, John W. Wallace, Mary C. Wallace, and Joseph Benj. Wallace are not residents of this State; It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks, in the North-Carolina Standard, for the said defendants to make their personal appearance at the next term of this Court, to be holden at the Court House in Greenville, on the first Monday in March next, or judgment, *pro confesso*, will be taken as to them, and heard accordingly.

Witness: Goold Hoyt, Clerk and Master in Equity for Pitt County. GOOLD HOYT, C. M. E.

Sept. 23, 1856. 1151—w6w.

NOTICE.—THE CREDITORS OF JAS. D. NEWsom are requested to send me the amount of their respective claims, with interest added to the 1st day of October. Notice is also given to persons who gave notes to me, (that are now due,) to please make payment. I can be found at Lawrence's Hotel during our Superior Court week, or at Rolesville.

JOHN M. FLEMING, Trustee.

Sept. 23, 1856. 1152—wt3.

MARRIED.

On the 14th inst., by Thos. J. Williamson, Esq., Mr. Jno. W. Gwyn to Miss Fannie, daughter of Richard Hornbuckle, all of Caswell county, N. C.

☞ Spirit of the Age, and Richmond Enquirer please copy.

In Greensboro' by the Rev. J. J. Smyth, A. Allen, Esq., of Arkansas, to Miss Celia H. Mebane, daughter of Dr. John A. Mebane, of Greensboro', N. C. Also, by the Rev. N. H. D. Wilson, Mr. James W. Albright, Junior Editor of the Greensborough "Times," to Miss Celestia Crowson, daughter of Mr. George B. Crowson.

On Thursday evening, the 4th instant, by Rev. Peter D. Guerrant, Rev. Benton Field to Mrs. Lucy Lace, both of Rockingham county, N. C.

In Fayetteville, on the 18th, by the Rev. Adam Gilchrist, Mr. A. Johnson, Jr. merchant of that place, to Miss Fanny A., daughter of Jno. D. Starr, Esq.

PROPOSALS.

Navy Department,
Bureau of Yards and Docks, September 19, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR EACH CLASS SEparately, endorsed "Proposals for Class No. (*name the class,*) for the navy-yard at (*name the yard,*) will be received at this office until noon on the 25th October next, for furnishing and delivering at the several navy-yards named the materials and articles embraced in the following classes, and which are particularly described in printed schedules, which will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several navy yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the navy agent nearest thereto, the bureau, for any or all the yards.

In case bidders desire the commandants or navy-agents to send them schedules by mail, it will be necessary, in order to insure their transmission, that they should enclose in their application postage stamps, as the law requires all postage to be prepaid.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form hereinafter prescribed, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; *no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.*

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to endorse on the envelope above the address, and draw a line under the endorsement, thus: "*Proposals for Class No.* (*name the class,*) *for the Navy-yard at* (*name the yard.*)")

To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.

FORM OF OFFER.

(*Here date the offer.*)

I, (*here insert the name,*) of (*name the town,*) in the State of (*name the State,*) hereby offer to furnish, under your advertisement dated (*date of advertisement,*) and subject to all the requirements of the same, and of the printed schedule to which it refers, all the articles embraced in Class No. (*name the class,*) for the navy-yard at (*name the yard,*) according to said schedule, viz: (*here paste on the printed class from the schedule, and opposite each article set the price, and carry out the amount in the columns for dollars and cents, and foot up the aggregate amount of the bid for the class,*) amounting to (*here write the amount in words.*)

I propose as my agent, (*here name the agent, if one is required by the schedule,*) for the supply under the classes miscellaneous, by a non-resident of the place of delivery; and should my offer be accepted, I request the contract may be prepared and sent to the navy-agent at (*name the agency,*) for signatures and certificate.

(*Here the bidder to sign his name.*)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned (*name of guarantor,*) of (*name the town,*) and State of (*name the State,*) and (*name of second guarantors, &c.,*) hereby undertake that the above-named (*name the bidder or bidders*) will, if his [or their] offer as above be accepted, enter into contract with the United States within fifteen days after the date of notice, through the post office, of the acceptance of his [or their] offers before mentioned.

Witness. [*Signature of guarantors.*]

I certify that the above-named (*here name the guarantors*) are known to me to be good and responsible guarantors in this case. [*Signature.*]

To be signed by the district judge, district attorney, collector, navy-agent, or some person known to the bureau to be responsible.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Class No. 1—Bricks	Cl'ss No. 12—Steel
2—Stone	14—Files
3—Yellow-pine timber	15—Paints, oils, and glass
4—Yellow pine lumber	16—Ship chandlery
5—Oak plank	17—Hardware
6—White-pine and spruce lumber, seasoned	18—Stationery
7—Lime	19—Firewood
8—Cement	20—Hay
9—Gravel and sand	21—Provender
10—Slate	22—Charcoal
11—Iron and nails	25—Iron castings

BOSTON.

Class No. 1—Bricks	Cl'ss No. 12—Steel
2—Stone	14—Files
3—Yellow-pine timber	15—Paints, oils, and glass
4—Yell'w-pine lumber	16—Ship chandlery
5—Oak and hard wood timber & lumber	17—Hardware
6—White-pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress timber and lumber	18—Stationery
7—Lime and hair	20—Hay and straw
8—Cement	21—Provender
9—Gravel and sand	22—Charcoal
11—Iron, iron spikes, and nails.	23—Packing
	25—Iron castings.

NEW YORK.

Class No. 1—Bricks	Cl'ss No. 16—Ship chandlery
2—Stone	17—Hardware
3—Yellow-pine	18—Stationery
5—Hard wood	20—Hay and straw
6—White-pine, spruce, &c.	21—Provender
7—Lime, hair, &c.	22—Charcoal
8—Cement	23—Belting, packing, hose, &c.
9—Gravel and sand	25—Iron-work and castings
11—Iron, iron spikes, and nails	26—Machinery and tools
12—Steel	28—Lightning conductors
14—Files	29—Diving-bell
15—Paints, oils, and glass	

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 1—Bricks	Cl'ss No. 12—Steel
2—Stone	14—Files
3—Seasoned yellow-pine timber	15—Paints, oils, and glass
4—Seasoned yellow-pine lumber	16—Ship chandlery
5—Oak and hard-wood timber	17—Hardware
6—Seasoned white-pine timber & lumber	18—Stationery
7—Lime and hair	19—Firewood
9—Gravel and sand	20—Hay and straw
10—Tin	21—Provender
11—Iron, iron spikes, and nails	22—Charcoal
	23—Belting, packing, and hose
	26—Machinery.

NAVAL ASYLUM.

Class No. 1—Clothing	Class No. 9—Hardware
2—Hats, boots, sho's, &c.	10—Iron and nails
3—Provisions	11—Paints, oil, and glass
4—Groceries	12—Files
5—Dry goods	13—Lumber
6—Bread, &c.	14—Provender
7—Tobacco	15—Firewood
8—Chandlery	16—Charcoal

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Class No. 1—Bricks	Cl'ss No. 13—Pig iron
2—Stone	14—Files
3—Yellow-pine timber	15—Paints, oils, and glass
4—Yellow pine lumber	16—Ship chandlery
6—White-pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress timber	17—Hardware
7—Lime and hair	18—Stationery
8—Cement	19—Firewood
9—Sand and gravel	20—Hay and straw
11—Iron, iron nails, and spikes,	21—Provender
12—Steel	22—Charcoal
	23—Belting, packing and hose

NORFOLK.

Class No. 1—Bricks,	Class No 14—Files
2—Stone	15—Paints, oils, and glass
3—Yellow-pine,	16—Ship chandlery
5—Black-walnut boards,	17—Hardware
6—White-pine	18—Stationery
7—Lime	20—Hay and straw
8—Cement	21—Provender
9—Sand	22—Charcoal
11—Iron, iron spikes and nails,	23—Belting and packing.
12—Steel	

PENSACOLA.

Class No. 1—Bricks	Class No 14—Files
2—Stone	15—Paints, oils, glass, &c.
3—Yel'w-pine ti'ber	16—Ship chandlery
4—Yellow-pine lumber	17—Hardware,
5—Hard-wood timber and lumber,	18—Stationery
6—White pine, juniper, and cypress timber & lumber	19—Firewood
7—Lime	20—Hay
9—Cockle shells	21—Provender
11—Iron, iron nails, and spikes,	22—Charcoal
12—Steel	23—Belti'g, packi'g, hose, &c.
	24—Cop'er and composition nails
	26—Iron castings.

* The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered; and where the printed schedule is not used, the periods stated in it for deliveries must be copied in the bids. All the articles which may be contracted for must be delivered at such place or places, including drayage and carting to the place where used within the navy-yards, respectively, for which the offer is made, as may be directed by the commanding officer thereof; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to American manufacture. No article will be received after the expiration of the period specified in the schedules for the completion of deliveries, unless specially authorized by the department.

It is to be provided in the contract, and to be distinctly understood by the bidders, that the amount and number of articles enumerated in classes headed "miscellaneous" are specified as the *probable* quantity which may be required, as well as to fix data for determining the lowest bid; but the contractor is to furnish more or less of the said enumerated articles, *and in such quantities, and at such times, as the bureau or commandant may require*, such increase, however, not to exceed one-third of the quantities stated, (and requisitions sent through the post office shall be deemed sufficient notice,) during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1856; and whether the quantities required be more or less than those specified, the prices shall remain the same.

All the articles under the contract must be of the best quality, delivered in good order, free of all and every charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, or measurement of the said navy-yard, and be in all respects satisfactory to the commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the yard for plans, specifications, or samples, and a further description of the articles. Contractors for classes headed "miscellaneous" who do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, will be required to name in their proposals an agent at the city or principal place near the yard of delivery, who may be called upon to deliver articles *without delay* when they shall be required.

Approved sureties in the full amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum as additional security deducted from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or cancelled, unless otherwise authorized by the department. On classes headed "miscellaneous," to be delivered as required during the fiscal year, the twenty per centum retained may, at the discretion of the commandant, be paid quarterly on the first of January, April, July, and October, when the deliveries have been satisfactory, the balance (eighty, per cent.) will be paid by the respective navy-agents within thirty days after the presentation of bills, in triplicate, duly vouched and approved.

No part of the per centum reserved is to be paid until all the rejected articles offered under the contract shall have been removed from the yard, unless specially authorized by the department.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default shall be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned, of the quality and at the times and places above provided, then, and in that case, the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price herein agreed upon as the price to be paid for the articles in case of the actual delivery thereof, which liquidated damages may be recovered from time to time as they accrue.

The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a navy-agent, collector, district attorney, or some other person satisfactorily known to the bureau.

It is to be provided in the contract that the bureau shall have the power of annulling the contract, without loss or damage to the government, in case Congress shall not have made sufficient appropriations for the articles named, or for the completion of the works estimated for, and on which this advertisement is based, and shall also have the power to increase or diminish the quantities named in the classes not headed "miscellaneous" in the schedule twenty-five per cent.

Persons whose offers shall be accepted will be notified by letter through the post office, which notice shall be considered sufficient; and if they do not enter into contract for the supplies specified within fifteen days from the date of notice from the bureau of the acceptance of their bid, a contract will be made with some other person or persons, and the guarantors of such defaulting bidder will be held responsible for all delinquencies.

All offers not made in *strict conformity* with this advertisement will, at the option of the bureau, be rejected.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified; and contracts will be ready for execution as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

Sept. 20, 1856. 1151—w4w.

NEW!—ENTIRELY NEW!

D. C. MURRAY,

2 doors below williams & haywood's drug store,

HAS JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED AN ENTIRELY new stock of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Bonnets, &c., &c.

Old customers and new ones are respectfully invited to come, see, and be satisfied that by purchasing here they will save money. The whole of his stock has been purchased this Fall and from first hands. He feels confident that he can sell GOODS of equal quality as low as the lowest—as cheap as the cheapest, and as good as the best. Call and see, though you do not buy—No trouble to show goods.—Any enumeration of items is deemed useless as almost every article to be found in any retail establishment will be found here; and be is confident that he will be able to sell GOODS as cheap as any house in Raleigh.

NOTICE.—DO NOT FORGET WHILE LOOKING around for FALL AND WINTER GOODS to call at the new Store.

D. C. MURRAY,
Two doors below Williams & Haywood's Drug Store.

Raleigh, Sept. 22, 1856. 1151—wtf.

Mayor's Office,
Raleigh, Sept. 22nd, 1856.

THE CITIZENS OF RALEIGH ARE REQUESTED to assemble in the City Hall on Saturday evening, the 27th inst., at 4 o'clock, to make such arrangements as they may think proper, in relation to the approaching State Fair.

WM. DALLAS HAYWOOD, Mayor.

89—sw2t.

Land for Sale near Raleigh.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE, UPON reasonable terms, a tract of Land known as PAOLI, lying on the Hillsborough road, about two miles from the State House, containing about one hundred and fifty acres. There are two handsome building sites on the tract, and the lands have been well manured and produce good crops. They will also sell two tracts of Wood Land, lying in the same neighborhood, between three and four miles from the city; one containing seventy-five and three-fourth acres,—the other forty-five and one-half acres.

If these lands are not before disposed of by private sale, they will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House door in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 17th day of November next, upon a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months, with interest from the day of sale. The purchaser will be required to give bond and security, and the title be reserved until the payment of the purchase money.

ROBERT B. GILLIAM, T. BROWN VENABLE, JAMES McKIMMON, Execut'rs of R. Kingsbury.

Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1856. 89—swtd.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—PITT County.—In Equity.—Barbara Briley vs. James A. Brown, Executor to the Estate of Irvin Briley.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James A. Brown, the defendant, is not a resident of this State; It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks, in the North-Carolina Standard, for the said James A. Brown to make his personal appearance at the next term of this Court, to be holden at the Court House in Greenville, on the first Monday in March next, or judgment, *pro confesso*, will be taken as to him, and heard accordingly.

Witness: Goold Hoyt, Clerk and Master in Equity for Pitt County. GOOLD HOYT, C. M. E.

Sept. 23, 1856. 1151—w6w.

5000 Lbs. Family Bacon—1000 Pairs Shoes.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, THAT I AM selling, and will continue to sell, *low for cash*, or on short time to punctual customers. I have in store a large lot of leather, together with a general assortment of Groceries, such as Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Cheese, Flour, best old and common liquors, &c., &c., which I will sell wholesale or retail. Call and see for yourself, 4th door from H. B. Smith's old stand, North side of Hargett street, as I am determined not to be undersold by any one. Thankful for past favors, I hope, by fair dealing and strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

JORDAN WOMBLE.

N. B. Jugs, Decanters, and Tumblers will be loaned to the members of the ensuing Legislature, and liquors furnished on the best terms. J. W.

Sept. 23, 1856. 1152—wly.

Office R. & G. R. R. Co.,
Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1856.

VISITORS TO THE NORTH-CAROLINA STATE Fair, will be carried over the Raleigh & Gaston Rail-road and returned, for the price of a single ticket. Articles for exhibition will be transported free of charge, except in cases where they are to be exhibited for pay. Only one sample of the same article, belonging to the same person, will be transported free.

Visitors and articles for exhibition will be carried on the same terms to the Henderson Fair.

A special Freight Train will be sent from Weldon to Raleigh, on such day as the Chairman of the Executive Committee shall designate, for the transportation of articles to the N. C. State Fair; and Exhibitors are respectfully requested to be ready for the train, as otherwise they may be disappointed in reaching the Fair in time.

No freight will be allowed on the passenger trains.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. A. HAMILTON, President.

89—swt14O.

LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE NEGROES.

ON MONDAY, THE THIRD DAY OF NOVEMBER next, the subscriber will offer for sale, at the Town of Halifax, North-Carolina, from

200 to 300 Valuable Negroes,

consisting of Field Hands and Mechanics, with their Families.

The said Negroes have been reared on the low-grounds of the Roanoke, and will be offered for sale in Families. The place of sale is on the line of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, over which two passenger trains pass each way daily.

The sale will be for Cash, but upon satisfactory security time will readily be given to make pecuniary arrangements.

Letters addressed to the subscriber at Raleigh will receive prompt attention. T. P. DEVEREUX.

Raleigh, Sept. 19, 1856. 89—sw6t.

☞ The Tarboro' Southerner, the Norfolk Herald, the Salisbury Banner, the Milton Chronicle, the Richmond Enquirer, the Charleston Courier, the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, the Mobile (Ala.) Advertiser, the New Orleans Picayune, the State Register, Montgomery, (Ala.) the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist, the Natchez (Miss.) Free Trader, the Vicksburg (Miss.) Sentinel, will copy twice a week till the 27th Oct., and forward bill to this office.

150 COPIES OF HARPER FOR OCTOBER just received at POMEROY'S.

September 20, 1856. 87—

[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-Fourth Congress

...or the preservation and protection of the light house at the mouth of the Genesee river, two thousand dollars

For rebuilding the beacon-light at Van Wie's dam, Hudson river, one thousand two hundred dollars

For a day-beacon on Charity shoals, Lake Ontario, five thousand dollars

NEW JERSEY

For erecting a first-class light-house, and fitting it with first order apparatus at Barnegat, in place of the present inefficient one, forty-five thousand dollars

For continuing and completing the light-house authorized August three, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, to be erected at or near Absecum, seventeen thousand four hundred and thirty-six dollars and sixty-two cents

For rebuilding the foundation of the light-house tower and keeper's dwelling at Bergen Point, twenty thousand dollars

For rebuilding the foundation, light-house tower, and keeper's dwelling at Passaic light-house, in Newark bay, twenty thousand dollars

For compensation of two superintendents for the life-stations on the coasts of Long Island and New Jersey, three thousand dollars

For compensation of fifty-four keepers of sitations, at two hundred dollars each per annum, ten thousand eight hundred dollars

To complete the fitting of stations, old and new on the coast of New Jersey, eleven thousand five hundred dollars

To complete the fitting out of stations old and new, on the coast of New Yord, eight thousand five hundred dollars

For contingencies, five thousand dollars

DELAWARE BAY

For making additions to the light-house works at Brandywine shoals, and for their protection and preservation, eighteen thousand one hundred and twenty-one dollars and forty-four cents

For continuing the construction of the light-house authorized August third, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, on or near Ship John shoals, twenty-five thousand dollars

For continuing the construction of the light-house authorized August third, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, for Cross ledge, forty-seven thousands four hundred and ninety-two dollars and twenty-nine cents.

For banking in and protecting the site of the light-house on Reedy island, three thousand eight hundred and forty-seven dollars and ninety cents

DELAWARE

For the erection of a light-house on Fenwick's island, twenty-five thousand dollars

MARYLAND

For buoys, stakes, and day marks to mark the bars and channels of Eastern bay and its tributaries (Chesapeake bay,) at south end of Kent island, at Southwest and Southeast points, at Ward's point, and the bars and channels leading to the St Michael's and Wye rivers, five thousand dollars

For a small beacon-light at or near the leading a Fort Washington, on the Potomac river, five hundred dollars

VIRGINIA

For rebuilding the Cape Charles light-house upon a proper site, and fitting it with proper illuminating apparatus, thirty-five thousand dollars

For rebuilding, on a proper site, the light-house destroyed ice during the last winter, at Pungotesgue, five thousand dollars

SOUTH CAROLINA

For a first order lens apparatus, placing the same, and rebuilding dwelling for keeper and assistant, at Charleston light-house, fifteen thousand dollars

For a keeper's house on Morris island, Charleston harbor, in place of the one destroyed by the storm of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand five hundred dollars

For a light-house to be placed in or near the town of Mount Pleasant, Charleston harbor, six thousand dollars

For completing the two beacons or range-lights on South Island Point and North island, Georgetown, in addition to the former appropriations, five thousand dollars

For a light-house on Fort Point, near Georgetown, six thousand dollars

GEORGIA

For a beacon-light on or near the south point of Sapelo island, to range with the main light for the bar and channel, one thousand five hundred dollars

For a beacon-light to range with the Amelia Island light and the outer bar, two thousand dollars

For two beacon-lights and keeper's dwelling, on or near the north front of Amelia island, five thousand dollars

For a small light to be erected on the "bay," in the city of Savannah, to guide vessels from Fig Island light-house, two thousand dollars

For a bell-buoy to mark the entrance to Savannah river, five thousand dollars

For a bell-buoy to mark the approach to the bar at Doboy, five thousand dollars

FLORIDA

For continuing and completing the erection of the first-class lifiht-house, authorized March three eighteen hundred and fifty-three, to be placed near Jupiter inlet, nineteen thousand five hundred and twenty-two dollars and ninety cents

For continuing the efforts to erect a beacon on Rebecca shoal, authorized August thirty-one, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and August three, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, ten thousand dollars

For a bell-buoy to mark the approach to the bar at the mouth of the St. John's river, five thousand dollars

For a small light-vessel to be place near Dame's Point, in the St. John's river, nine thousand five hundred dollars

For beacon-lights at Piney Point, Cuckoo Point, and Nine-mile Point, in the St. John's river, between Jacksonville and Pilatka, fifteen thousand dollars

For buoys and day-marks in the St John's river, two thousand dollars

For a day-beacon on See Horse Ree, (Cedar Keys,) three thousand dollars

For buoys and States for Cedar Key Channel and Manitee river, one thousand two hundred dollars

For rebuilding the light-house, on a proper site, at Dry Tortugas, and fitting it with first-order apparatus, thirty-five thousand dollars

For the erection of proper range-lights for crossing the bar at the entrance to Pensacola harbor, and for completing the lighi authorized at that place August three, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, thirty thousand dollars

For rebuilding the light-house lower and keepers dwelling at Egmont Key, sixteen thousand dollars

For a day-beacon at Surtle harbor, Florida Reef, one thousand five hundred dollars

For a light-house to mark the entrance to St Andrew's bay, fifteen thousand dollars

For buoys and stakes for the bar and channels leading to and in St Andrew's bay, four thousand dollars

For buoys and day-marks in Penssacola bay and tributaries, three thousand five hundred dollars

ALABAMA

For the erection of a seacoast light, and fitting it with proper illuminating apparatus, on Sand Island, off the entrance to Mobile bay, in place of the present light at that point, thirty-five thousand dollars

For repairing the light house and keeper's dwelling, enlarging and fencing in the grounds attrched to the same at Choctaw Point near Mobile, Alabama, two thousand dollars

MISSISSIPPI

For rebuiiding the light-house and keeper's dwelling at Round island, eight thousand dollars

Far repuilding the light.house tower at the West end of Cat island, and fitting it with proper illuminating apparatus, twelve thousand dollars

LOUSIANA

For rebuilding the light-house and keepers dwelling at Pass Manchac, ten thousand dollars

For the erection of a light-house on the south-west reef near toe entrance to Atchafalaya bay, to serve as a substitute for the present Atchafalaya Bay light ship, and olso for the light house at Point de Fer, twenty thousand dollars

For a light-house at or near the mouth of the Amite river, on Lrke Maurepas, Louisiana six thousand dollars

TEYAS

For the erection of a light house at or near tho head of the "Swash," abreast of "Alligator Head," in Matagorda bay, ten thousann dollars

For a light house at the mouth of the bayou at Saluria, five hundred dollars

For buoys and stakes for the lower part of Aransas bay, and for the inland channel to Corpus Christi, three thousand dollars

For the erection of a light at the mouth of the Rio Grande river, six thousand dollars

For a beacon-light at Corpus Christi, three thousand dollars

PENNSYLVANIA

For rebuilding the beacon-light at Erie, five thousand two hundred and fifty dollars

OHIO

For rebuilding the beacon light at Huron, four thousand five hundred and eighty dollars

For rebuilding the light-house at Black river, seven thousand three hundred dollars And for the completion of the rebuilding and repairs of the west pier and pier head, upon which said light-house is erected, and connecting the same with the shore, eleven thousand and twenty-six dollars

For a channel range-light at Maumee bay, three thousand five hundred dollars

MICHIGAN

For additional buoys in Detroit river and to mark obstructions to navigation in the St Lawrence river and Nicaragus river, and in Lakes Ontario and Erie, five thousand dollars

For a light house to be erected on Traverse or Cparitá island, in Saginaw bay, five thousand dollars

For a light house at the mouth of the Ausable rivar, on Lake Huron, five thousand dollars

For a light house at Fort Austin, on Saginaw bay, five thousand dollars

For repairing light house, banking in and protecting the site of the light house at Huron, Ohio, ten thousand dollars

For a light house on Point Peninsula, between Big and Little Bay du Noquet, in Lake Michigan, five thousand dollars

For a beacon-light at Sand Point, on the west side of Little bay du Noquet, one thousand dollars

For a lakecoast light at Grand Point au Sable, Lake Michigan, six thousand dollars

WISCONSIN

For rebuilding the light house al Port de Mort, six thousand dollars

For a light on the outer end of the outer pier at Kenosha one thousand dollars

For a lake coast light on the western shore of Lake Michigan, at or near the Portage, and opposite to the head of Big Sturgeon bay, five thousand dollars

MINNESOTA TERRITORY.

For a light house at Beaver bay, Lake Superior, six thousand dollars

For a light house at Grand Marais, Lake Superior, six thousand dollars

CALIFORNIA

For providing a suitable vessel, and for maintaing the same for one year in visiting the lights, and other aids; for inspection and delivery of supplies; for placing and removing buoys; and for the transportation of materials, supplies, and laborers for constructing and repairing light-houses on the Pacific coast, sixty thousand dollars

For the construction of the road for the keepers' dwelling at the South Farallone to the light house tower on the Park, one thousand five hundred dollars

For the construction of a road from Ca Playa, Sah Diego bay, to the lighi-houses at Point Loma, one thousand five hundred dollars

For improving the road from the Coco or landing at Point Conception to the light house, one thousand dollars

For the erection of a seacoast light on the main land between Buena Ventura and Point Duma, at such place as may be determined upon, to indicate the approach to the Santa Barbara channel, in addition to the appropriation contained in the third section of the act August third, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, making appropriatiens for light houses, &c., thirty-gve thousand dollars

For complgeting the light house at Santa Barbara, Sun Pedro, and Santa Crez harbors, seven thousand five hundred dollars

For a first class light st Cape Mendocino, forty thousand dollars

WASHINGTON TERRITORY

For a light house at Red Bluff, on Whidby's islund, twenty-five thousand dollars

Sec. 2. Ane be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to accept from the city o, Charleston a conveyance of a l ot td be be laid and used solely for the purpose, of a light-house site, and not otherwise; and that he be authorized to ure the appropriations heretofore made for that purpose to erect a light-house or beacon light on or near the Battury, in that city, upon the Attorney General certifying to the validity of such limited title

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the following named lights be discontinued, provided tha Secretary of the Treasury so directs, viz:

At Silver creek, on the southeast shore of Lake Erie, New York

At Barcelona, (or Portland,) on the southeast shore of Lake Erie, New York

At Port Clinton, in Portage bay, Ohio

At Cleveland, east side of entranee to Cleveland, (on the hill,) Ohio

At the Northeast Pass of the Mississippi: Provided, The Secretary of the Tressury shall decidr said light to be unnecessary

At Die's Head, Maine

At Parmet harbor Massachusetts

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Secretarp of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to have a re-examination made (under the seventh section of the act approved August three, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, making appropriations for light-houses, and so forth) of the Point of Rocks, West Port, Massachusetts, to determine whether or not the light house authorized for that place is necessary to the commerce of that vicinity; and if reported upon favorably and approved by him, to use the appropriation heretofore made for that purpose in erecting a light house and keeper's dwelling at or near that place

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That if preliminary surveys are required to ascertain the necessity for any light house or other aid provided for in this bill, or to determine the proper site for the same, or to ascertain more fully what the public exigency requires, the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause the necessary examinations and surveys on the seaboard to be made under ths direction of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, and those on the northwestern lakes to be made under the direction of the Bureau of Topbographical Engineers: and in all cases in which adverse reports are made, they shall be submitted to Congress at its next session; and in all cases in which the objects authorized are favorably reported upon, the works shall be commenced immediately after valid titles and State jurisdiction shall have been obtained to the sites

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That if a good title cannot be obtained by the United States to Dry Point and Linikeu's neck, on the western side of the Damariscotta river, in the State of Maine, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby autaorized to cause another suitable site to be selected for the light house appropriated for at the mouth of the said river, by the act of Congress approved August third eighteen hundred and fifty-fouy

Approved August 18, 1856

[Public 58.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the transportation of the United States mail by ocean steamers and otherwise, dueing the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand oight hundred and fifty-seven

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the year ending the thirtieth of June one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven,

For transportation of the mails from New York to Liverpool, and back, eight hundred and nineteen thousand five hundred dollars; Provided, That tho Secretary of the Navy is hereby dioected to give the notice provided in the first section of the act entitled "An act to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two," approved the twenty first July one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, to terminate the arrangements for the additional allowance for the transportation of the United States mail between New York and Liverpool in the Collins line of steamers as therein previded

For transportation of the mails from New York to New Orleans, Charleston, Savannah, Havana and Chagres, and back two hundred and sixty-one thousand dollars

For transportation of the mails from Panama to California and Oregon, and back, three hundred and twenty-eight thousand three hundred and fifty dollars

For carrying out the contract entered into by the Post Office Department, under the provisions of the act approved thirtieth August, one thousand eight hundred add fifty-two establishing a tri-monthly mail by steam vessels between New Orleans and Vera Cruz, via Tampico, sixty-nine thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, for the service of the Post Office Department for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, out of any moneys in the treasury arising from the revenues of said department, in conformity to the act of the second of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six

For transportation of the mails, in two steamships, from New York, by Southampton, to Bremen, and back, at one hundred thousand dollars for each ship; and in two steamships from New York, by Cowes, to Havre, and back, at seventy-five thousand dollars for each ship under the contract with the Ocean Steam Navigation Company of New York, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars

For transportation of the mils between Charleston and Havana, a sum not exceding gfty thousand dollars

For transportation of the mails across the isthmus of Panama, one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars

Approved Aug 18, 1856.

[Public 59.]

AN ACT to regulate the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That ambassadors, envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary, ministers resident, commissioners charges d'affaires, and secretaries of legation, appointed to the countries hereinafter named in schedule A, shall be entitled to compensation for their services, respectively, at the rates per annum hereinafter specified; that is to say, ambassadors and envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary, the full amounts specified therefor in said Schedule A; ministers resident and commissioners, seventy-five per centum, of the said amounts, respectively: That the compensation of the Secretary of Legation to China, acting as interpreter, shall be at the rate of five thousand do'lars, and if not acting as such, at the rate of three thousand dollars, and that of the Secretary of legation to Turkey, acting as dragoman, at the rate of theee thousand dollars, and if not acting as such, at the rate of two thousand dollars, per annum

SCHEDULE A

Great Britain, and France, each, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars

Russia, Spain, Austria, Prussia, Brazil, Mexico, and China, each, twelve thousand dollars

All other countries, each, ten teousand dollars

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President he, and is hereby, authorized to appoint for the legations at London and Paris, respectively, an assistant secretary of legation, who shall de entitled to compensation for their services, respectively, at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars per annum; for the legation to China, an interpreter, when the secretary of legation shall not be acting as such, who shall be entitled to compensation at the rate of five thousand dollars; and for the legation to Turkey, a dragoman, when the secretary of legation shall not be acting as such who shall be entitled to compensation at the rate of one thousand dollars per annom

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That consuls general, consuls, and commercial agents, appointed to the ports and places hereinafter specified in Schedule B and C, shall be entitled to compensation for their services, respectively, at the rates per annum hereinafter specified in said Schedules B and C; and if the President shall think proper to appoint consul to any port or place named in the said Schedules B and C for a commercial agent, instead of such commercial agent, or vice versa, and an appointment shall be made accordingly, the compensation for such consular officer shall be the same in any such case as that fixed for such port or place in the schedule embracing the same; and if he shall net think the public interests will be subserved by appointing to any such port or place a consul general, instead of a consul or commercial agent, and an appointment shall be made accordingly, the compensation for such consul general shall be the same as that fixed for such port or place in the schedule embracing the same

SCHEDULE B

I. CONSULS GENERAL

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

Quebec, four thousand dollars

BRITISH INDIA

Calcutta, five thousand dollars

EGYPT

Alexandria, three thousand five hundred dollars

JAPAN

Simoda; five thousand dollars

CUBA

Havana, six thousand dollars

[TO BE CONTINUED]

COMMON SCHOOLS.

ALL PERSONS WHO DESIRE TO BE EXAMINED as Teachers of Common Schools for Wake County, are requested to attend at the Court House on 1st Saturday in October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., which will be the last appointment of the Examining Committee.

WILSON W. WHITAKER, Chm'n.

Sept. 19, 1856. 87—swtd.

[illegible] YOUR OWN PA[illegible]

A New Southern Literary Journal.

THE EXAMINER

PUBLISHED AT COLUMBIA, S. C.

THIS JOURNAL HAS ENTERED UPON ITS SECOND volume, and with its next issue will commence the publication of the ORIGINAL PRIZE TALE, of great literary merit and thrilling interest. This will be followed by *A Series of Original Stories*, written expressly for the columns of the Examiner. These Stories are all from the pens of SOUTHERN WRITERS, and will initiate a new era in Southern periodical literature. We think from arrangements now in progress, that in all future issues of the Examiner, its columns will be furnished with ORIGINAL TALES and NOUVELETTES, equal to any published in literary journals, either North or South.

We have printed a large edition, and will be enabled to supply new subscribers from the commencement of these stories, if orders are sent in early.

The Examiner is printed on a large double sheet of eight pages, containing *forty columns* of reading matter, with very few advertisements.

As a LITERARY JOURNAL, it has already taken a high stand, and with proper encouragement will soon rank among the best in the country.

As a POLITICAL JOURNAL, it will ever advocate the Rights, Interests, and Institutions of the South. Besides these features, it will weekly furnish a full summary of news. It will be the aim of the editor to make The Examiner just such a paper as will cause it to be a welcome visitor in every Southern family.

The terms of the Examiner, are *Three Dollars per annum*, payable in all cases in advance. With FIVE THOUSAND subscribers at this price, we will insure to the Southern reading public THE BEST PAPER OF ITS CLASS ever issued at the South. Forward your subscription for the new volume.

Clubs of ten will be furnished with the paper for twenty-five dollars. Address

W. B. JOHNSTON.

Columbia, August 24, 1856. 81—

PROSPECTUS OF

THE COMMERCIAL—WILMINGTON, N. C.

Weekly $2; Tri-Weekly $5 a Year—in all cases in Advance.

IN ISSUING A PROSPECTUS TO ASK SUBSCRIPtions to the COMMERCIAL, the subscriber feels it a duty to define his position, so as to leave no doubt upon the minds of his patrons as to the principles his paper will sustain.

In the mutations of past years the Editor has had one paramount principle before him. Southern Rights, under the Constitution, have been the aim and object of all his efforts. Several years ago, we inserted in our Prospectus the following words: "The Commercial is a model of political independence; nevertheless, Southern Rights will always supersede the claims of every party of every name."

From this avowal it was not difficult to judge what would be our course when the hour arrived that should place those rights within a tangible issue.

The message of our great and good President Pierce, in which he asserted the rights of the South under the Constitution, contained the precise doctrine that The Commercial had advocated for many years, and the Cincinnati Convention having sustained that doctrine, we found in the Great National Democratic party, those with whom we could conscienciously act under the influence of our judgment and the impulse of our heart. The principles avowed in the Cincinnati Platform, will be sustained now and so long as we remain in public life.

We believe Buchanan and Breckinridge will be the honest and faithful exponents of the principles to which we adhere, and on which the safety and happiness of the South depend. Pure in private character, honest in public life and of unimpeachable patriotism, their election can alone preserve this Union from ruin and disaster.

Those who have heretofore read our paper, know that we have long desired to meet the present hour, when the South will demand her rights without stint or compromise, and see how many of the National Democrats of the Free States will sustain her just pretensions. Enough will be found, we hope and believe, to bear our Banner through the "battle and the breeze," and assist us to transfix it on the ramparts of the Constitution.

☞ Strict attention paid to reports of Markets, domestib and foreign.

Respectfully, T. LORING.

N. B. Postmasters and others who may be pleased to aid in the circulation of The Commercial will be expected to charge a reasonable commission for their trouble.

Sept. 9, 1856. 81—

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE, AT RALEIGH, for the month ending 1st Sept., 1856:

Avery, G H	Jones, Wm F
Adams, James M	Jordon, Matthew
Aduer, Ava	
Adams, Mrs Stephen	Kieth Annie
Adams, A	King, Miss Martha
Blalock, Hugh or John	Levy, Henry
Baxter, R P 2	Lynn, W M
Bowles, Thos G	Lynn, Zachariah J
Brister, Patrick	Lassater, Elizabeth
Brown, Hon Bedford	Lee, Mrs Mary J
Barker, Thomas	Lynn, W M & Bro 2
Beatty, Wm J	
Beckham, John H	Miller, Mrs Sarah
Burrows, Mary G D	Morgan, Mrs Catharine
Beasley, W H	McCullers, Miss Sophraua
Burgess, W W	Mangum, L H
Brown, Jason P	McDevett, C C
Bond, J M	Mitchener, Miss Martha A
Brady, John	Moore, G B
Bishop, Geo W	Morris Wm
Broadwell, P W	Matcher, Robt
Bosby, Logan	Mirer, W V J
Baker, Miss Martha	
Belvin, Vick	Neal, Miss A P
	Nevel, Jesse P
Cope, Isaiah	Nixon, W C
Cox, Nathan	
Creach, P	Pettiford, Albert
Cole, James M	Ponton, Miss Emily P
Corbett, Warren	Perry, Col Robt
Coley, Edmund	Pearson, Emily
Chadwick, S W	Parsons, L L
	Pollard, Caswell
Dibble, C B	Peace, George
Davis, F M	Parker, J C
	Parke, Mrs Ann B
Evans, Miss Nancy	Pulliam, J L
Exum, Miss Rebecca	
	Raburn, Miss Martha
Ferrand, Eugene 2	Rogers, Miss Rebecca
Faucett, Henry M	Rose, Wm J
Frensley, J L	Ryals, John A
Freeman, Nathan B	Rowland, Mrs Isabella
	Rodman, Wm B
Grissom, Willie	
Griffin, Wm 2	Stewart, Chas D
Griffice, J W	Sorrell, Matthew
Grady, D J	Sater, Elihu
Griffin, Q A	Smith, Henry
Green, D F	Stone, David L F
Griffin, J	Smith, H B & Co
Gill, David	Shields, A R
	Shirlock, Robt
Haygood, E B	Smith, R W
Herrin, Sarah H	Stevens, Lavinea
Hayworth, W D	Smith, Miss Artelia C
Hunter, J Beverly	Styres, Abram or his heirs
Henderson, Franklin	Stanly, Hon Edward
Harrison, Moses B	Stephens, Joseph
Hiss, Angelina	
Hodge, Mrs. Educy A	Taylor, James
Hunt, Wm	Tilly, John
Harrison, Chas H	
Hinton, Miss Angerora 2	Utley, Miss Martha
Howe, John W	
Hutchinson, Wm T	Walker, Rev N P
Herndon, Lesley	Wilkins, S B
Hill, Nelson	Weathers, Mrs M E
Herald, Ed Religious	Williams, Mrs Sallie
Haize, J	Watson, Andrew
Hayes, Mrs Anna P	Whitehurst, Mrs Amanda R
Harrison, Mr H	Woodrow, James
	Whitaker, Mr (Bookseller)
Johnson, C	Williams, T V 6
Jones, Wm 2	Williams, Thos O 41
Jones, B	

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. WM. WHITE, P. M.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1856. 85—4w

Valuable Land for Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A POWER OF ATTORNEY EXEcuted to me by John O. Holt, as Trustee of Jos. W. Steel, I will offer sale, on the premises, on Thursday, the 2d day of October next, the Plantation on which the said Steel now lives, containing 467 acres, situated in the Hawfields, on the main road leading from Graham to Hillsboro', one and a half miles South of the N. C. Railroad—half a mile East of the Hawfield church, and within two miles of Dr. Wilson's school; adjoining the lands of J. R. Albright, Alex. Kirkpatrick, J. W. Craig and others.

It is seldom a plantation is offered for sale, combining so many advantages; consisting of an excellent dwelling, 32 by 40 feet, with 6 rooms, and a fire-place in each; a large barn, shedded all round—the best granery in the country—and all necessary buildings; a well of never-failing water in 30 feet of the door of the dwelling; orchards of choice fruit, and decidedly the best watered plantation in the county; having a boundary on one side of a never-failing stream of 2 miles in length, with two other small streams running through the whole length of the plantation; also numerous springs of excellent water. There is 150 acres of heavy timbered land, and from 60 to 75 acres of good meadow land, all of which is well ditched and in a good state of cultivation.

Persons wishing to purchase will please call on Col. Steel, who will take much pleasure in showing the land and boundaries. Terms made known on day of sale.

DANIEL C. HARDEN.

Sept. 9, 1856. 84—sw8t.

THOMAS S. GILLIAM,

Iron, Steel, and Metal Warehouse, No. 21, Bollingbrook St. PETERSBURG, VA.

I HAVE ESTABLISED MYSELF FOR THE TRANSaction of a General Iron, Steel, and Metal Business, and invite the attention of Virginia and North-Carolina Merchants visiting this market, to an examination of my large and varied assortment; my arrangements being such as will enable me to sell at the lowest rates. Railroads, Machinists, Blacksmiths, and the Trade generally, will find it to their interest to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

THOMAS S. GILLIAM.

Sept. 5, 1856. 83—sw3m.

PERFUMERY.—A LARGE STOCK OF LUBIN'S, Glenn's, Bozin's and Wright's perfumery, such as Extracts, Pomatums, Hair Oils, Soaps, Cologne, and a great variety of Fancy articles, which will be sold very low.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

BURNING FLUID.—FIVE BBLS. FRESH AND good, just to hand at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

OILS! OILS!—500 GALLONS LINSEED, LAMP, Machine and Tanners' Oils, in store and for sale at the lowest market rates, by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SENNA FIGS.—A MOST PALATABLE AND CERtain remedy for constipation, habitual costiveness, &c., in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

POTASH.—WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF A SUPPLY of Babbits superior Potash, in six pound cans, for making soap, to which we invite the attention of all economical housekeepers. WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—A SUPPLY of this celebrated Sauce for soups, fresh fish, meats, &c., in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SUGAR HOUSE SYRUP, OF EXTRA QUALIty, may be had at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

April 9, 1856. 42—

PAINT YOUR HOUSE TOPS.—A LARGE supply of North-Carolina Black Lead, ground in Oil, superior for roof painting, in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SANDPAPER.—30 REAMS of superior Flint Sandpaper, to which we call the attention of Cabinet and Coach Makers—for sale very low by the Ream. WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FISHING TACKLE.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF Hooks and Lines, consisting of Limerick, Trout, Kirby, Spring-snap, Sockdolager, improved gravitation Hooks, and Cotton, Linen and Grass Lines—just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CARolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 9th inst. the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
James F. Jordan, do.
James M. Towles. do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
Geo. A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.'
Joseph White, Anson County.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A T. Summy, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY

President.
H. D. Turner, *Vice President.*
John C. Patridge, *Secretary.*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

John R. Williams, T. H. Selby, C. W. D. Hutchings, } *Executive Committee.*

This Company has been in successful operation over 9 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in Country risks; and its present capital is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, *Sec'y.*

Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 58—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON,	WM. W. HOLDEN,
WM. D. HAYWOOD,	WM. D. COOKE,
JAMES F. JORDAN,	R. H. BATTLE,
QUINTEN BUSBEE,	WM. H. JONES,
H. W. HUSTED,	P. F. PESCUD,
WM. H. MCKEE,	SEATON GALES.
CHARLES B. ROOT.	

OFFICERS.

DR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *President*,
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President.*
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary*,
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer*,
H. W. HUSTED, *Attorney*,
CHARLES E. JOHNSON, M. D., WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D., RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. } *Medical Board of Consultation.*
R. H. BATTLE, W. W. HOLDEN, CHARLES B. ROOT, } *Executive Committee.*

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

July 10, 1855. 66—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.

OFFICE R. & G. R. R. Co., RALEIGH, March 29, 1856.

Schedule for Mail Train on and after Tuesday, the first day of April.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY NEXT, THE MAIL Train, leaving the North-Carolina Railroad Depot, on the arrival of the Cars from the West, at 5.47, A. M. (as at present,) will stop at the Northern (or old) Depot, in this City, until 7 o'clock, allowing ample time for passengers from that Road to take breakfast at the hotels in Raleigh, to and from which they will be conveyed by the proprietors, free of charge.

Leaving at 7 o'clock, the Train will arrive at Weldon at 11.40, A. M., in full time for all Trains going North, and also for the Wilmington Train, going South. Returning—will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the Petersburg, Portsmouth, and Wilmington Trains, and will reach Raleigh at 6.45, P. M.

R. A. HAMILTON, President.

38—

NOW READY

Swaim's Justice---Revised.

THE NORTH-CAROLINA MAGISTRATE, a practical guide to the Laws of the State, and the decisions of the Supreme Court, defining the duties and jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, under the Revised Code of 1854'–55, together with full instructions, and numerous *Forms* and *Precedents.*

BY EDWARD CANTWELL, Esq., L.L.B *Counsellor at Law.*

One Vol. 8 vo., containing nearly 600 pages, handsomely printed on good paper, and well bound, in Law binding. Price, $3 50. Postage, 36 cents.

This day published and for sale by HENRY D. TURNER, N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, N. C., 1st Aug., 1856. 75—

LOOK AT THIS.

ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO THE FIRM OF BECKwith & Clayton, or to I. Beckwith alone, either by note or account, will please come and settle their accounts on or before the first of September, as we are determined to change our mode of business, and sell only for cash. All accounts and notes that are not settled by the first of September, will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

Come one, come all that want to buy cheap dry goods and groceries, for we are determined to sell from this time for small profits, and for cash only.

BECKWITH & CLAYTON.

Raleigh, July 18, 1856. 68—swtf.

NEW BOOKS.—ENGLISH TRAITS BY RALPH Waldo Emerson.

The Last of the Forester's, by Jno. Estor Cook, author of Virginia Comedians.

The Life and Adventures of James P. Beckwourth.

Irving's Life of Washington, vol. 1 and 2, 12mo.

The Bald Head and other stories, being No. 2. modern story teller. For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

September 15, 1856. 86—

TO DEMOCRATS EVERYWHERE! READ! READ!! READ!!!

Agents wanted to sell in every town in the U. States, THE LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES OF

JAMES BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Late Minister to England, and formerly Minister to Russia, Senator and Representative in Congress, and Secretary of State,

INCLUDING THE MOST IMPORTANT OF HIS STATE PAPERS.

By R. G. HORTON, Esq., Literary Editor of the N. Y. Day Book.

THE ABOVE BOOK HAS BEEN WRITTEN BY A gentlemen well qualified by his literary attainments, and his long connection with the Democratic press. He was furnished personally by the distinguished subject of the memoir with many of the dates and facts of his early life, and from authorized friends of Mr. Buchanan has been supplied with material inaccessible to other parties. The proof-sheets have been submitted to authorized parties. It can therefore be called without reserve

AN AUTHENTIC AND AUTHORIZED BIOGRAPHY.

The book makes a handsome 12mo volume of 430 pages, neatly bound in cloth, and is embellished with an accurate Portrait on Steel. Price, $1. For further particulars, apply to DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers, 119 Nassau Street, N. Y.

☞ Copies sent by mail post-paid on receipt of price.

July 21, 1856. 70—2t.

NOTICE.

AS I HAVE DETERMINED TO REMOVE SOUTH, I now offer my valuable tract of land for sale, containing four Hundred Acres, of which about one hundred and fifty acres are in a fine state of cultivation. The balance is well wooded and good arable land.

Said land has on it a first-rate dwelling house, all necessary out-houses, and a fine well of water in the yard, a fine orchard of apples and peaches of every kind.

Said land lies nine miles south-east of Raleigh, between the Wilmington and Newbern Roads, in one mile of Auburn.

I will take great pleasure in showing said land to any person who may wish to buy.

P. H. STURDEVANT.

August 19, 1856. 79—4t

MOUNTAIN HOTEL.

MORGANTON, N. C.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT CONTINUES OPEN FOR the reception of the travelling public. Its character as a FIRST CLASS HOTEL; its admirable location, as regards coolness and quietness, being remote from the noise and bustle of Court Square, and the disorder of the drinking establishments, in that vicinity; its fine Mountain views and receiving the mountain air, fresh and unobstructed, and yet being near enough to the public square for any object of business, are too well known to admit of further commendation. The proprietor has added and is still adding to its comfort and conveniences, and hopes to merit, and continue to receive, the very large share of public patronage which he has formerly had.

J. M. HAPPOLDT

N. B. Persons desirous of coming direct from Charlotte to Morganton will find ready facilities of transportation, there being a daily line of Stages from Charlotte to Lincolnton, and at Lincolnton, Col. B. S. Johnston, the proprietor of the Hotel, keeps good horses, carriages and drivers for public use, and at Morganton the subscriber is also ready at any time to transport persons to any point to which they may wish to go. J. M. H.

July 4, 1856. 66—sw3m.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Change of Schedules on the North-Carolina Railroad, and the Charlotte and South-Carolina Railroad.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 4TH DAY OF August, 1856, the Passenger Trains on these Roads will run as follows:

NORTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Leave Goldsboro' at	2.00 a. m.
Arrive at Charlotte at	4.30 p. m.
Leave Charlotte at	5.30 p. m.
Arrive at Goldsboro' at	7.45 a. m.

CHARLOTTE AND SOUTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Leave Charlotte at	8.30 p. m.
Arrive at Columbia at	4.30 a. m.
Leave Columbia at	9.00 a. m.
Arrive at Charlotte at	4.10 p. m.

Passengers taking this route will meet with no detention between Montgomery and New York—passing through a fine, healthy region in North and South-Carolina. At Raleigh they have a choice of routes, via Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, or via Goldsboro' to Weldon, where both trains connect with the Inland Route by Richmond and Washington City, and with the Bay Line Route by Portsmouth to Baltimore.

THEODORE S. GARNETT, Eng'r and Sup't N. C. R. R.

July [illegible] 1856. 73—swtf.

Valuable Hotel Property for Sale.

OUR ACTING PARTNER (Mr. FINCH) HAVING determind to embark in other pursuits, the proprietors of the Union Hotel, Clarksville, offer that property for sale privately.

Only a brief description of the property will be necessary to attract the notice of those unacquainted with it. The buildings are large and ample for an extensive business, consisting of a large three story brick BUILDING, entirely new, on Main street, beside other buildings in the rear. The stables are new and complete, and the whole premises in good order, in fact are almost entirely new, and in a complete state of preparation for immediate use. The purchaser will be at no expense of refitting and repairing. The location is central to the business of Clarksville, and it is the only Hotel convenient to the Roanoke Valley Railroad, which terminates here.

The proprietor might pretty well monopolise the business of the town, getting the full benefit of the travel on the Railroad, of visitors going to and returning from Buffalo Springs, and of all visitors and travellers through the place, beside having a large number of yearly boarders.

It would be unnecessary to detail all the advantages of this property. It is universally regarded by those acquainted with it as the best tavern property anywhere in this section, and any gentleman desiring to embark in this pursuit, cannot fail to *make money* by the investment. Its past career warrants this, without looking to its inevitable future prospects.

Beside the immediate town property, the subscribers have adjoining the town and above the ferry, a small tract of the most valuable RIVER LOW GROUNDS, which they will sell separately or along with the Hotel. This land is as rich as the richest Roanoke bottoms, is free from overflow, and being the only low grounds adjoining the town, will be immensely valuable to any judicious proprietor. The tract comprises *seventy-nine and a half acres.*

This property offers rare inducements to Hotel keepers, and any man wishing to do such business can *make money largely.*

Terms will be accommodating and satisfactory.

FINCH & BOYD, *Proprietors.*

August 25, 1855. 80—sw4w.

DRY GOODS FOR FALL, 1856.

Exclusively at Wholesale by

STEVENSON & WEDDELL,

WHO HAVE NOW IN STORE A SUPERB STOCK embracing

FRENCH,
GERMAN,
BRITISH, and
AMERICAN FABRICS,

All of which have been selected with great care and attention by one of the firm at the very lowest cash prices.

A more inviting stock for the wants of the North Carolina and Virginia trade cannot be exhibited North or South.

Punctual and responsible buyers are invited to give our stock an examination and judge for themselves of the styles and prices. Nos. 78 and 80, Sycamore St., PETERSBURG, VA.

August 26, 1856. 81—sw f.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.---WAKE County.—In Equity.—Bank of the State of North-Carolina ane others vs. Daniel G. Fowle, Trustee, and others

Whereas, the complainants in the above cause have heretofore filed their bill of complaint against Dan'l G. Fowle, Trustee and others, and it has been made to appear to the satisfaction of the court of Equity for Wake county, that James M. Benedict, James F. Jordan, and Jos. G. M. Buffaloe are non-residents of the State of North-Carolina; this, therefore, is to notify the said James M. Benedict, Jas. F. Jordan, and Jos. G. M. Buffaloe, defendants in the above entitled cause, to be and appear at our Court of Equity for said county, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said bill, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and a decree made accordingly.

Given under my hand, this 16th August, 1856.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, C. & M. E.

Aug. 18, 1856. 78—w&swtds

☞ Register copy

VALUABLE BOOKS.—RECENTLY PUBLISHED.—Sermons for the people, by F. D. Huntington, D. D.

Sin, Redemption, by Rev. D. N. Sheldon, D. D.

The Life of the Rev. Spencer H. Cone.

Contributions to Literatnre, by Samuel Gilman, D. D.

Wealth and Worth, or Maxims for Merchants and men of business, by Freeman Hunt, Editor of Merchants Magazine.

Liberty and Slavery, by Prof. Bledsoe of the University of Virginia.

Shepard's Constitutional Text Book, being a practical and familiar exposition of the Constitution of the United States; designed for the use of Colleges, Academies, and Schools. It is a valuable book of reference for all classes of people.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

September 1, 1856. 82—

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO P. F. Pescud, of the present firm of Pescud & Gatling, are hereby notified that his accounts and other unsettled business of a similar nature, prior to Jan. 1st, 1856, are placed in the hands of the undersigned for collection. He would say to such persons that prompt settlement, when called upon, is expected and will be required.

LOUIS E. HENRY, Attorney at Law.

Aug. 26, 1856. [illegible]

Town Property for Sale.

I OFFER FOR SALE MY HOUSE AND LOT IN the City of Raleigh, situated on the corner of Martin and Salisbury streets, a few minutes walk from the market and one square west of Fayetteville street. The site is a convenient one for a private residence, having attached a good sized garden, and it is sufficiently central for business of any kind. For terms apply to the subscriber at his residence. W. WHITAKER, Sr.

Raleigh, Sept'r 15, 1856. 88—1m.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

CAPON SPRINGS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN SOLICITED by many southern friends to extend the present season, have determined to keep the Mountain House open for their accommodation until the 10th day of October.

The three tournaments for the season will take place on the 28th of August, the 12th and 26th of September.

The fare will be reduced five dollars per month, and two dollars per week, after the 1st of Sept.

BLAKEMORE & INGRAM.

August 19, 1855. 83—

NIXON'S HOUSE.

(FORMERLY MRS. BORDEN'S)
West Side Railroad.

Goldsborough, N. C.

This extensive and well known public Establishment has been purchased and was reopened by the Subscriber for the reception of guests on the 4th inst.

It is pleasantly and conveniently situated in the centre of business, and is directly opposite to, and WEST of the Ticket Offices, of the Wilmington and Weldon and the Centeral Railroad Companies, where the cars stop on their arrival and departure, and where FAITHFUL SERVANTS WILL BE IN WAITING to take baggage, and give such other attentions as the traveller may require.

THE HOUSE has been remodelled, repaired, and thoroughly renovated from cellar to garret, and furnished throughout with New Furniture, selected with special care, and arranged with an eye single to the comforts of the casual guest or permanent boarder.

THE TABLE

Will be richly furnished with the substantials, the dainties and delicacies of the seasons. Foreign as well as domestic markets will be rendered tributary to the constant supply, which will be served up in the best style, by orderly, obliging and well trained servants.

THE BAR

Will be a Storehouse of the best Wines and Liquors, and superintended by a gentleman of courtesy and integrity, thoroughly acquainted with his business—comprising the knowledge of what is due to the rights and comforts of the public, as well as to himself and his employer.

THE STABLES,

which are among the best in the State, have been placed in the keeping of a skillful and careful manager, who will always have under his care the best and most experienced ostlers, and it will be among the chief cares of the proprietor to see that horses of his guests be well fed and thoroughly groomed.

This entire establishment has been purchased and fitted up at an enormous expense, and it will be the pleasure, as, of course, it will be the interest of the subscriber, to render the House in every respect equal to any in the country. He therefore trusts that a generous public will renew and continue the liberal patronage heretofore extended to this House, while under the care of its former proprietress, Mrs. Borden, who gained for it a celebrity throughout the entire Union.

H. R. NIXON.

August 14, 1855. 77—1y.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MERCHANDIZE. In consequence of the death of Mr. Joseph B. G. Roulhac, it becomes necessary to close his Mercantile Business in this City as soon as it can be. In order to effect speedy sales, the friends of the deceased and the public are informed, that the Store will be kept open at his late stand, and that the prices will be put down, for cash, to about cost and charges upon an average. The stock, it is generally known, is excellent in quality, and was laid in on fair terms—embracing Fancy Dry Goods, Ladies Articles, Mourning Goods, Carpets, Hardware and the best Family Groceries. The business will be conducted by Mr. Albert B. Simmons, and as much as possible, will be attended to, on behalf of the family, by the subscriber,

THOMAS RUFFIN.

Raleigh, Feb. 9th, 1856. 22—tf.

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.

January 9, 1855. 14—

THE SECRET ART OF CATCHING FISH WITH or without hook and line sent for 25 cents. Address box 25, Forestville, N. C.

March 17, 1856. 34—6m.

LEWIS' PURE LEAD.—A LARGE SUPPLY Lewis' Pure Lead, just received and for sale by PESCUD & GATLING.

March 13, 1856. 33—

INSANE ASYLUM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FORTY ADDITIONAL PATIENTS can now be received in the Asylum.

Applications can be made to the Physician and Superintendent, EDW'D C. FISHER.

Raleigh, April 4th, 1856. 41—tf.

Law Copartnership.

MILLER AND ROGERS.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS

October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

WILLIAM A. ALLEN,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Practices in the Courts of Wake, Granville, and Franklin. All business confided to him shall have his prompt attention. His Post-office is Rogers' Store, Wake Co. N. C.

May 26, 1856. 54—w&swly.

LOUIS E. HENRY,

Attorney at Law,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will practice in the County Courts of Wake and the adjoining Counties.

Aug. 26, 1856. 80—sw6m.

QUENT. BUSBEE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.

Will promptly attend to any business intrusted to him in the United States and State Courts; and with the Executive or other departments of the State Government.

July 1, 1856. 66—tf.

Trustee's Sale.

WAKE COUNTY, N. C.—BY VIRTUE OF A deed of trust to me executed by William J. Clarke, dated 27th of December, 1855, registered in Book XX, pp. 791, 792, records of Wake County, and for the purposes therein specified, I hereby offer for sale one lot, on Newbern St., in the City of Raleigh, purchased by the said Clarke of the Clerk and Master in Equity for Wake County, at a sale under a decree of the Court of Equity, for partition, between the heirs of John C. Stedman, deceased; together with the buildings and appurtenances thereunto belonging,—the same being formerly the residence of the said William J. Clarke. The lot contains an acre, in high cultivation, is free from nut grass, contains many bearing fruit trees, and is situated directly opposite the Bank of the State and the Espiscopal Church in said City, and is about one hundred yards east of the east gate of the Capitol Square. Repairs to the amount of $1000 have been recently put upon the buildings, four in number, including a dwelling house, with six rooms, an office, two kitchens, etc.

Also, by virtue of the same deed, and for the benefit of all concerned, I offer for sale a valuable tract of land, thirty two acres, upon Neuse river, in the county of Wake, with the buildings thereon, known as the Neuse River Oil Mills. Price $4,000. The mill seat sold fifteen years ago to Clarke and Jeffreys for $2,000. Since that time, an entirely new Saw and Oil Mill, with press hullers, heaters, flattening mill, and jumpers, and a new dam, have been erected and added thereto. This property was lately appraised at $5,000.

The object of these sales being mainly a change of investment, I am authorized, upon the money being safely secured, to et it go upon a liberal credit. To any one disposed to locate in Wake, and engage in a lucrative business, the present is a rare opportunity for securing a town residence and a business stand in a populous country neighborhood. They will be sold together or separately, and the title warranted.

EDWARD CANTWELL, Trustee.

Raleigh, July 25, 1856. swtf—72.

CLERK WANTED.—AN EFFICIENT BUSINESS man will find employment as a Clerk in the Post Office at Raleigh, N.C. He must write a good business hand, and come well recommended

W. WHITE, P M

September 2, 1856. 86—tf

TAKE WARNING.

FOR THE PURPOSE OF IMPROVING HIS STORE the subscriber has removed three doors South of his old location, to the building formerly occupied by Mr. Primrose, and at present by Messrs. Booker & Cole, in connection with himself, where he would be pleased to wait upon his friends and patrons.

In view of placing an entire new stock in store for the coming season, he offers his present stock of goods, consisting of Cloths, Cassimers, Vestings, Clothing and furnishing goods of every variety and style, at *prime cost for cash*, or a small advance to punctual customers.

He most earnestly requests those indebted to him, (some of whom seem to forget he has any use for money,) to come forward and settle their notes and accounts before another Court arrives, and oblige

ISAAC PROCTOR, Merchant Tailor.

Raleigh, July 24, 1856. 71—swtf.

IMPORTANT SALE.—AT 12 O'CLOCK, M, THE 1st day of October next, the undersigned will sell, before the Court House door, in the City of Raleigh, the House and Lot, on the west side of Fayetteville street, adjoining the premises of Mrs. Primrose and Mrs. Hardie. The Lot runs uniformly to Salisbury street, and has on it a very good business house.

☞ Terms Cash.

Q. BUSBEE, Trustee.

Raleigh, September 2, 1856 82—ts

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF SENNA FIGS, FOR costiveness, sick headache, &c., just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.